

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

Algeria	6.00	Den	115.00	Fin	1.000
Australia	225.00	France	100.00	Germany	1.000
Belgium	225.00	Italy	1.000	Japan	1.000
Canada	1.000	Netherlands	1.000	Spain	1.000
Czechoslovakia	1.000	Portugal	1.000	Sweden	1.000
Denmark	1.000	Switzerland	1.000	Switzerland	1.000
Egypt	1.000	U.K.	1.000	U.S.	1.000
France	1.000	Yugoslavia	1.000		

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris. Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, Miami, Rome, Tokyo.

Rebel Surrenders As Army Crushes Revolt in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES—A cashiered army commander in revolt against the government for the second time in 10 months surrendered Monday to loyalist forces who stormed his stronghold, Argentine officials reported.

An army general, Humberto Rico, said that former Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico "has handed himself over to the legal forces."

The reported surrender came at the end of a day in which army paratroopers sympathetic to the rebels had seized the control tower of the municipal airport in Buenos Aires. The facility was retaken by paramilitary border policemen.

Other minor revolts were reported at army camps in several parts of the country.

The surrender of Mr. Rico came after a three-hour battle at the Monte Caseros camp in northeastern Argentina in which 2,000 loyalist soldiers overcame the resistance of 100 rebels.

An army statement said earlier that artillery and small arms fire had broken out between loyalist forces and the rebel troops under Mr. Rico.

The statement did not report any casualties in the fighting at the hamlet of Labougle, 12 miles (20 kilometers) from the base at Monte Caseros.

The statement said three rebel officers were detained.

President Raul Alfonsín applauded the "decisive action of the military command" to crush the rebellion, said his spokesman, adding, "The president is in charge of the operations to defend the constitution."

Army rebels in the provincial city of San Luis surrendered unconditionally Monday while officials said loyalist troops were moving to end another uprising at a barracks in the town of Tucuman in the Andes.

Two smaller rebellions in western Argentina were put down Sunday.

Earlier Monday, two loyalist soldiers were seriously injured when a mine placed by rebels exploded under their truck. A bridge on the outskirts of Monte Caseros, 400 miles north of Buenos Aires, was destroyed in an attempt to halt the advance of loyalist forces encircling the area.

Mr. Alfonsín held an emergency cabinet meeting to discuss the uprising, which found pockets of support elsewhere in the country. He canceled a trip to a meeting of the Five Continents Peace Initiative in Sweden.

Mr. Rico, dressed in combat fatigues and carrying a submachine gun, said Sunday that he and his supporters, many of them veterans of the 1982 war with Britain over the Falkland Islands, were fighting for "honor, valor and loyalty." Mr. Rico had been decorated for his role in the Falklands conflict.

The rebel leader, who last year rocked the government by leading a four-day revolt, said he wanted to force the retirement of senior army officers whom he blamed for Argentina's defeat in the Falklands war and for failing to protect officers accused of human rights violations in the "dirty war" conducted against leftists in the 1970s.

The rebellion in April 1987, during which 300,000 demonstrators protested the threat it posed to the restored democracy of Argentina, ended with the personal intervention of Mr. Alfonsín.

Shortly after, the government sponsored the "due obedience" law that effectively provided an amnesty to junior officers who were held



Border policemen taking a rebel into custody Monday after insurgents took control of the main Buenos Aires airport to support an uprising by a former colonel, Aldo Rico, inset.

Russia Proposes Ban on Tactical Nuclear Arms

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BONN—The Soviet Union called Monday for the dismantling of all of the world's shortest-range nuclear arms, but he said that negotiations on such weapons could be postponed.

"We are for a complete elimination of tactical nuclear means, which would be in accordance with the inherent interests of all Europeans," Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze said in a speech at a state dinner Monday, the first day of a two-day visit to Bonn.

He indicated that Moscow wanted all nuclear powers, not just the United States and the Soviet Union, to dismantle their tactical nuclear arms.

Mr. Shevardnadze's declaration confirmed expectations within the Western alliance that Moscow would press for a "third zero option," providing for the dismantling of all nuclear weapons with

ranges of less than 300 miles (480 kilometers).

The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, signed last month in Washington, embodies what is called the "double zero option" because it provides for scrapping all nuclear missiles in two range categories: from 300 to 600 miles, and from 600 to 3,500 miles.

But the North Atlantic Treaty Organization believes it is necessary to keep some tactical nuclear weapons as a deterrent because of what it considers to be the great superiority of the Warsaw Pact in non-nuclear arms.

In January 1986, the Soviet Union suggested eliminating all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. But Moscow had not made a specific proposal in public to abolish tactical nuclear weapons.

Mr. Shevardnadze coupled his proposal with a potentially significant concession. By saying that talks on tactical nuclear arms did not have to begin immediately, he appeared to open the way for progress in multilateral negotiations in Vienna on reducing conventional forces.

One of the main disputes at the Vienna talks stems from the Soviet insistence that the negotiations cover nuclear arms, such as aircraft and artillery, that can be used to deliver either nuclear or non-nuclear explosives.

NATO has said that the issue of nuclear arms on such dual-capable systems should be handled separately from talks on conventional systems, and Mr. Shevardnadze signaled that talks could proceed on that basis for the moment.

He said that one could at least begin by discussing in the Vienna talks the question of the delivery vehicles with dual capabilities. "The nuclear component itself could be made the object of respective negotiations in the future," he said.

Currency Markets Wait And Ponder

NEW YORK—World currency and stock markets were calm Monday after digesting the news of the better than expected U.S. trade figures for November.

In New York, the dollar closed slightly lower, weakened by profit taking and concern over Japanese trade data due out Tuesday, dealers said.

Stock markets in Asia and Europe were mostly higher, but dealers were still reacting cautiously.

On the New York Stock Exchange, the Dow Jones average of 30 industrial shares closed 7.79 points higher, at 1,963.86.

The dollar hit a two-month peak against the Deutsche mark in New York on Friday, and Wall Street and stock markets in London and Paris were higher after the release of figures showing that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit narrowed by 25 percent in November, compared with October's figure.

But many dealers said they were still looking for a long-term narrowing in the deficit.

They said that after a weekend of digesting Friday's figures, Monday's trading would be seen as a test of markets' sharp improvement.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.6800 DM, down from 1.6875 on Friday, and at 129.60 yen, down from 130.95.

The dollar closed at 1.3685 Swiss

Egg Donation: A Miracle, or Science Gone Awry?

By Nadine Brozan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—One woman goes to the Women's Medical Pavilion in Dobbs Ferry, New York, because she is determined to have no more children. Another is there because she has been unable to conceive. If all goes well, the second woman will become pregnant with an egg contributed by the first, who is to be sterilized.

Although their lives intersect in a profound way, the women will never even know each other's names.

In New Orleans, another pair of women find their destinies similarly entwined, but in this case they are longtime friends. One cannot produce eggs; the other has had several miscarriages. Now the one who has no eggs is six months pregnant with an egg donated by her friend. And she plans to bear another child this way — for her friend.

It is the brave new world of egg donation. To some, the technique of extracting eggs from one woman, fertilizing them and implanting them in another is a miracle, enabling barren women to bear children. To others, it is science gone haywire, severed from moral principles.

With no laws governing these practices and no central agencies to coordinate such efforts, it is impossible to ascertain how many donor embryo programs are in operation.

Even the number of centers handling in vitro fertilization, which typically has used the would-be

mother's egg, is uncertain, although Dr. Stuart Hartz, president of Medical Research International, an organization that plans to publish a registry, estimated there are 125.

But there is no doubt that donated embryo transfer programs are proliferating. At least three more programs will be opening in the next few months, bringing the total to at least 10. No one knows how many pregnancies have resulted.

What is known is that there already have been changes in the egg donor pool, some of them resulting from other factors.

Dr. Michael Feinman, director of the in vitro fertilization program at the Albert Einstein Medical Center, which runs the program in Dobbs Ferry, said: "In the past, women who were undergoing in vitro fertilization gave their extra eggs for donation. But now, with the increasing availability of cryopreservation, or freezing, they are choosing to have them frozen for their own future use and are not giving them up to others."

Egg donation programs have had to come up with other sources of eggs. Some programs accommodate only recipients who bring their own donors. Others rely on women who are having tubal ligation; at least one, the Cleveland Clinic, recruits women through publicity.

Some women are willing to donate their eggs for a stranger, despite the risks — mainly involving the taking of extra hormones — and the physical and psychological

Attacking Japan and Backing Japan

By Julie Johnson
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Jack Brooks loves a good fight, and sometimes he goes looking for one. Such is the case now as he takes the lead in bashing Japan on its trade policy with the United States.

For the sometimes irascible, fiercely independent Democratic representative from Texas, it is an unusual venture into international trade policy. But the role suits him just fine.

The 65-year-old Texan nurtures his image as a combative politician on Capitol Hill, where he has served almost half his life. On his desk there is a silver paperweight with the inscription "Fighting Marine." He saw action in the Marine Corps on Guadalcanal and Guam in World War II.

His weapon now is legislation that bans Japanese construction companies from participating in public works projects in the United States for the next year.

The measure, which reflects widespread unhappiness in Congress with the obstacles the Japanese government has placed before American construction companies seeking work in Japan, was signed into law last month as part of a \$604 billion catch-all spending bill.

Mr. Brooks has served as chairman of the Government Operations Committee since 1975. He has focused on such issues as the competitive procurement of the General Services Administration's telecommunications system and the

Kiosk

Nuclear Stocks Lost and Found

VIENNA (Reuters) — The International Atomic Energy Agency acknowledged on Monday it had lost track for a time of fissionable nuclear material.

The magazine Der Spiegel, quoting an IAEA report prepared for member states, said the agency, based in Vienna, did not know the whereabouts of the material for several months in 1986. The magazine said there was enough material to make 188 atomic bombs.

Jon Jenneken, an agency deputy director general, said the agency, which monitors shipments of fissionable material, has discovered what happened to the missing shipments and "answered all outstanding questions."

Rabin Vows To Steady Violence

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

TEL AVIV—Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Monday that the disturbances in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip were the most difficult and widespread that Israel had yet faced, but he vowed to bring the unrest to a "manageable" level.

Asked in an interview what distinguished the current round of Palestinian protests, Mr. Rabin replied, "The number, frequency and the simultaneous public disorders."

Mr. Rabin also discounted any role by the Palestine Liberation Organization in initiating the demonstrations.

"The difference from experiences in the past is that, whatever started it, it started without any instructions from outside," Mr. Rabin said. "It took the PLO leadership two to four days to catch up."

The Israeli Army kept up its pressure Monday against restive Palestinians, enforcing curfews on the eight refugee districts in the Gaza Strip and several at various times of the day in the West Bank, in an effort to break the protests in which at least 38 Palestinians have died.

Food supplies are running short in the Gaza refugee districts, several of which have been sealed off for more than a week, according to United Nations relief workers.

In the West Bank, soldiers ordered shopkeepers, who have been observing nearly constant strikes

Some Friends In an Agency

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—While some legislators and others in the government vilify Japan over economic issues, one tiny federal agency struggles to bring the two countries closer together.

The Japan-United States Friendship Commission may seem like an oddity, given the often fractious state of the relationship between the two countries. But since 1976, under its legislative mandate, it has been trying to "enhance people-to-people reciprocal understanding."

The agency operates much like a private foundation, spending about \$4 million a year on a variety of projects, including Japanese language studies, cultural exchanges and research into the policy and economic issues dividing the two countries.

With a four-person work force, including three in Washington and one in Tokyo, the commission is one of the smallest independent federal agencies and the only one established to deal exclusively with one other country, said Lindsey S. Sloan, the commission's executive director.

Mr. Sloan said the commission tries, despite its diminutive size, to direct its funds to achieve a "critical mass of understanding."

The commission was founded at the initiative of Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York on the premise that although relations between Japan and the United States were



Leftist youths invade Maxim's in Paris

Leftist Youths Invade Maxim's in Paris

Young leftists who took over Maxim's on Monday saying they would use the chic Paris restaurant to serve meals to poor people for a night left peacefully after about an hour when customers arrived. A caller saying he spoke for the Young Communists Movement told Reuters that 200 members invaded the restaurant, owned by Pierre Cardin. Mr. Cardin declined to press any charges.

Ortega Offer Raises Regional Stakes

By James LeMoyné
New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—The Nicaraguan government's last-minute offer to suspend its state of emergency decree and begin direct talks with the rebels opens a volatile period of political maneuvering, with high stakes that could determine the future course of the Sandinist revolution and of Central America.

For Nicaragua, its neighbors and the Reagan administration, the choice at this critical moment is between a risky political opening and a continuing guerrilla war of unknown political consequences.

The Nicaraguan president, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, was pressed to the wall here by the other four Central American leaders in two days of tough negotiations aimed at fully implementing the regional peace treaty they signed in August,

General News

Hard dissidents called presidential elections a fraud, but the military-led government halted them as a success. Page 3.

Americans overseas may have to pay higher taxes for 1987 under the new law. Page 3.

Business/Finance

SAS plans to buy Boeing 767 jets worth \$700 million. Page 7.

The Dollar in New York

DM	1.68
Pound	1.7758
Yen	129.60
FF	5.0655

Dow Close

Up 7.79

U.S. Is Consulting Arabs and Allies on Extending Gulf Role

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Reagan administration is consulting Arab states and allies about extending U.S. naval protection in the Gulf to neutral tankers and freighters on condition that Arab states increase public support for the Western role, according to U.S. European and Arab officials.

Exploratory talks about a possible policy shift based on this trade-off, they said, dominated the meetings between Arab leaders and Frank C. Carlucci, the U.S. secretary of defense, during his recent Gulf tour.

Arab cooperation, the sources said, could include funds to help meet the cost of keeping Western warships on station in the Gulf. Better land facilities to improve refueling and intelligence operations, and more vocal political support for Western activities.

Talks so far have excluded any Western request for base facilities, the sources said, but a stronger military effort by the Arab states of the Gulf in their own defense against Iran is also seen as a help for Western efforts in the region.

In his public statements, Mr. Carlucci has been insisting on the limits of the U.S. mission, which is confined to escorting U.S.-flagged tankers to Kuwait.

But a U.S. official with access to Mr. Carlucci's private talks with foreign leaders said, "There are precedents in international law for

the United States to come to the aid of vessels in distress."

Cautiously, Mr. Carlucci insisted that he was airing his "personal idea," but the officials said that a deal along these lines would fit the emerging needs of the United States and other Western nations with fleets in the Gulf.

The combined Western forces have established what one source called "a bridgehead in the Gulf," and U.S. naval officers in the Gulf have made it known that they feel they have the capability to start defending unarmed neutral ships under attack by Iranian warships.

Under Arab cooperation, in the form of stronger political, financial and logistic help, is needed for Western governments to be able to sustain naval expeditions for the long period.

Facilities of the Arab Gulf states could also compensate for cuts in the size of Western fleets in the Gulf, helping the U.S. and European governments politically.

European governments with warships in the Gulf have been informed of Mr. Carlucci's message to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Arab governments in the Gulf, a U.S. official said.

Acknowledging that Mr. Carlucci had talked about some "interesting ideas that are circulating about the advantages of better cooperation," a French official struck only a single cautionary note.

France, he said, would avoid creating any step that could rein-

force the impression of "a Western armada" operating in the Gulf and trigger calls for a countervailing Soviet role.

"Despite the wide-ranging diplomatic consultations about the issue, no public movement is expected before the visit of President Hosni Mubarak, the Egyptian leader, who completed a tour of the Arab Gulf states this week on the heels of Mr. Carlucci."

In the U.S. view, Egyptian military aid could help Arab Gulf states improve their air defenses

and general military capability and prevent Iran from intimidating them.

Oman, for example, already has a secret agreement with Egypt guaranteeing Egyptian help in the event of an Iranian attack.

Other Arab states in the Gulf, however, have hesitated to accept military assistance from Egypt.

Although Egyptian troops have combat experience on both U.S. and Soviet weaponry of the kind used in Gulf states, the Arab governments there have hesitated to accept military help from Egypt

because of its peace treaty with Israel.

The prospect of a continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq, bringing a growing risk of Iranian action against Arab states helping Iraq, is a factor pushing Arab governments to ignore their traditional reluctance to ally themselves openly with the United States.

Another incentive for Arab states is a conviction, gaining ground among Western policymakers, that Iran will remain a radical, threatening state for the foreseeable future.

An Arab source said, "The Gulf leaders, mainly Saudi Arabia, worry most about the political dimension of their commitment, and about appearing provocative to Iran."

These Arab leaders also fear looking politically weak if they align themselves more closely with the United States at a time of Israeli-Saudi Arabian tensions in Gaza.

Saudi Arabian leaders have contended that Western nations have a responsibility to keep open the sea lanes that supply their oil needs.

U.S. and other Western governments have rejected this.

Many appear to share the views of a French official who said recently, "It's been exasperating for all of us to have Arab leaders beg us in private to do more and explain in the same conversation why they can't do anything public themselves."

Western governments see significant advantages in an expanded Arab contribution.

A U.S. official noted, "More money would ease budget pressures, more access would enable us to do the job with a smaller force, and a louder welcome would help us politically."

Pointing to a record of initial success in the Gulf, Mr. Carlucci has consistently emphasized the narrowness of the current U.S. mission and asserted that the Reagan administration will keep its commitment to maintain security in the region.

WORLD BRIEFS

11 Killed in Crash of Soviet Airliner

MOSCOW (AP) — Eleven persons were killed and 12 injured Monday when an Aeroflot jet broke up on landing at the Caspian Sea port of Krasnovodsk, the Soviet news media reported.

The reports, by the Tass news agency and the government newspaper Izvestia, said a Tupolev-154 "disintegrated right over the runway as it was going to touch down for a stopover in the city." It was the first time a Soviet air crash had been announced on the day it occurred.

Tass reported the numbers of dead and injured but did not say if there were other passengers aboard the plane, which can carry as many as 167 people. Izvestia said the cause of the crash was not known.

U.K. Liberals Rekindle Merger Hope

LONDON (Reuters) — Leaders of the British Liberal Party, fighting off a rebellion over terms for a planned merger with the Social Democratic Party, approved a policy paper Monday that could pave the way to union, Liberal officials said.

Liberal Party members of the House of Commons and Lords unanimously accepted the paper at an hour-long meeting. Agreement came three days after party officials threw out an earlier draft denounced by some as a betrayal of principles.

The paper, aimed at creating a political force to challenge Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, is to be considered by the Liberal-Social Democratic negotiating committee.

Soviets Issue Kabul Evacuation Cards

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AFP) — The Soviet authorities have drawn up a contingency plan and issued special cards to their supporters in Kabul to be used in case of an emergency evacuation, resistance sources said Monday.

The cards, printed in Russian and Farsi, have maps attached indicating assembly points in case of emergency. The card reads: "Comrade (name) is allowed to enter the assigned premises with his family in case of emergency. The holder can carry only a light bag not exceeding 10 kilograms [22 pounds] weight, but cannot carry arms or foodstuffs."

The resistance sources, who provided a copy of the card, said these "entry permits" have been secretly distributed to high-ranking Afghan in the administration and the armed forces. Similar cards have been issued to officials of both the Khalq and Parcham factions of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the sources said.

Roh Offers Power Slice to Opposition

SEOUL (Reuters) — President-elect Roh Tae Woo of South Korea offered Monday to share his administration with opposition members.

"I will ask the opposition to recommend appropriate politicians to fill some cabinet portfolios for supra-partisan management of state affairs," said Mr. Roh, who is chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

There was no immediate reaction from the two main opposition parties led by Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung. Mr. Roh is due to take office on Feb. 25.

Foe of Iraqi President Slain in Sudan

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — Gunmen opened fire in the lobby of a Khartoum hotel, killing an opponent of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and wounding the victim's nephew, witnesses and the police said Monday.

Mahdi al-Hakim, who was exiled from Iraq to Iran in 1980, died Sunday night from three gunshot wounds to the head. The official Islamic Republic News Agency of Iran said he was a chief aide to Mohammed Baqer Hakim, a Shiite who heads the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution, an Iraqi dissident group. The two men are brothers, the agency said. Mahdi al-Hakim's nephew, Abdul-Wahab al-Hakim, was wounded, but he refused efforts to take him to a hospital and was treated by a doctor at the hotel.

Sri Lankan Finance Minister Resigns

COLOMBO (Reuters) — The finance and planning minister, Ronnie De Mel, a prominent moderate in the Sri Lankan cabinet who has been under pressure to resign over his calls for parliamentary elections, resigned on Monday.

Mr. De Mel said in a statement, "Peace and elections, elections and peace, this is the only salvation for this country." Mr. De Mel, 62, has criticized the government for not holding elections since 1977.

"We must hold elections before the people get up and say 'In God's name, go,'" he said in Parliament last month. Mr. De Mel said he would stay in Parliament as a member of the ruling United National Party.

For the Record

Union Carbide Corp. has appealed an Indian court order that the company pay \$270 million in interim relief to the victims of the 1984 Bhopal gas leak that killed more than 2,000 people, the company said Monday.

Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia arrived in Paris on Sunday for talks Wednesday with Prince Norodom Sihanouk on ending the conflict between the Vietnamese-backed government and the rebel alliance.

Bangladesh has rescheduled elections for parliament to March 3, apparently to avoid a clash with the Muslim saint's day of Peer of Atrashi, who counts among his devotees President Hossain Mohammed Ershad.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Taxis Boycott Athens Over Smog Ban

ATHENS (AP) — Taxi drivers boycotted the center of Athens on Monday, the first day of a campaign to reduce traffic-caused pollution in the capital.

More than 400,000 automobiles and taxis with license plates ending in odd numbers were banned from entering the five square miles (13 square kilometers) of the city center from 7:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. New parking restrictions also were enforced. Drivers who defied the measures faced fines of 100,000 drachmas (\$787) and three months in prison.

It was the first time that the odd-even day ban was extended to the 17,000 taxis in the city. "We shall go on boycotting it until the government retracts these ridiculous measures," Manolis Pandorakis, president of the Confederation of Taxi Owners, said. "We're not to blame for high smog levels in Athens and in fact cause less than 1 percent of it."

Thick fog in Chicago disrupted air travel Monday in several parts of the Middle West and eastern United States. Dozens of flights were canceled or delayed at O'Hare International and Midway airports, leading to backups elsewhere.

An eight-hour strike by Italian ground personnel caused airline delays throughout Italy on Monday and forced the state-owned carrier Alitalia to cancel half its scheduled flights, officials said.

REBELS: Mutineers Surrender

(Continued from Page 1)

A communique issued by Defense Minister Horacio Lamare said the president had ordered "preparation and participation" in the three branches to support the restoration of discipline within the army and in defense of "institutions of the republic."

The army confirmed that it had put down an attempted revolt in Las Lajas in Neuquen Province, 690 miles southwest of Buenos Aires, and had arrested 13 officers of the 21st Mountaineers Infantry Regiment. No shots were fired.

Army headquarters in Buenos Aires said in a communique that the units surrounding Monte Caseros were acting with "great prudence and moderation" to avoid endangering civilians.

Mr. Rico, whose April mutiny required military intervention, said that he sought the replacement of General Canali by an officer "with sufficient prestige and stature to lead the armed forces."

A government spokesman said loyalist troops from the north and south moved on the rebel camp in a two-pronged attack.

Mr. Alfonsín ordered the army, navy and air force on Sunday night to act together to end the revolt.

Plan to Seize Silkworms Rejected

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials considered and rejected a military option to intercept ships carrying silkworm missiles to Iran in recent weeks, deciding the idea was probably illegal and diplomatically unwise, according to several officials.

Despite its rejection, the thought of intercepting a ship carrying the Chinese-designed anti-ship missiles to Iran, which has repeatedly fired them into Kuwait's harbor and has deployed them near the Strait of Hormuz, illustrates how seriously the United States views the continued supply of the weapons.

It also shows how few are the American options for ending these and other arms shipments to Iran, the officials said.

In describing the proposed interception, officials working for the Defense Department, the State Department and Congress differed over how

seriously the plan, which was drafted at the Pentagon, was considered.

National security officials discussed the plan, which was not directed at a specific ship, but never recommended it to President Ronald Reagan for approval.

Most officials said that the plan would not have survived a formal inter-agency review including the Pentagon, the State Department and the White House National Security Council.

Not only would the move be difficult to justify under international law, they said, but it would also have called into further question American neutrality in the war between Iran and Iraq, and would have damaged relations with China.

China is believed to sell arms to both sides in the war, though it has denied it.

Last week, officials said that the most recent known shipment of silkworm-type missiles, carried on a ship from North Korea, had been unloaded in Iran.

ISRAEL: Rabin Vows to Steady Widespread Unrest

(Continued from Page 1)

for more than a month, to open their stores.

In the cities of Nabliis and Ramallah, soldiers used crowbars to break open the locks of stores that refused to open. There were scattered incidents of rock throwing and clashes with troops throughout the area.

In Arab east Jerusalem, the main commercial street was a long row of steel-shuttered storefronts.

Any shopkeepers who were thinking of opening were given pause when a money-changer's store was burned down overnight, in what was widely seen as a warning by Palestinian nationalists.

"In the past, we had it here and there," Mr. Rabin said, speaking of the present upsurge of violence, which Palestinians are calling an uprising.

"We have to reduce it to a manageable size," he continued, saying his aim was to restore the level of "tranquility" of early December.

Even before this round of protests began last month, however, statistics showed a marked increase in the frequency of protests and clashes in the occupied territories.

Mr. Rabin attributed the outbreak of violence both to what he called the "uncertainties" of the last 20 years and the immediate effect of the Arab summit meeting in Amman, Jordan, last November, when attention was shifted from the Palestinian issue to the Iran-Iraq war.

"The Amman summit meeting signaled to the Palestinians that their problem was not very high with the Arabs," he said.

Mr. Rabin repeated the insistence of other Israeli leaders that they wish to negotiate with local Palestinian leaders from the West Bank and Gaza to find some form of political solution.

But he said that such public figures as Hanna Siniora, the newspaper editor detained by the authorities last week, were not real leaders but merely "dragged along by events."

Mr. Rabin also forcefully repeated the Israeli insistence that they would not deal with the PLO or anyone affiliated with it.

"The PLO philosophy and policy is contradictory to the very existence of Israel," he said.

Mr. Rabin said that the conflict

in the West Bank and Gaza was particularly bitter because there were few shared values between the Israelis and the Palestinians.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said Monday that he was considering another attempt to muster a parliamentary majority for calling early elections to break the deadlock over peace negotiations in the coalition government of rival Likud and Labor blocks.

Elections are now scheduled for November, but Mr. Peres said they could be held within three months.

"Maybe we should think of holding the elections sooner," he told high school students near Haifa. "You can't leave the country without a political decision."

EGGS: Ethical Concerns

(Continued from Page 1)

that reasonably compensates donors without making it an inducement, specialists noted.

Others contend that not paying women amounts to sex discrimination. Lori Andrews, a lawyer specializing in reproductive law with the American Bar Foundation, noted that men are usually paid \$50 to donate sperm. "If we prohibit the payment of women," she said, "it will be another example of women doing more work for less money."

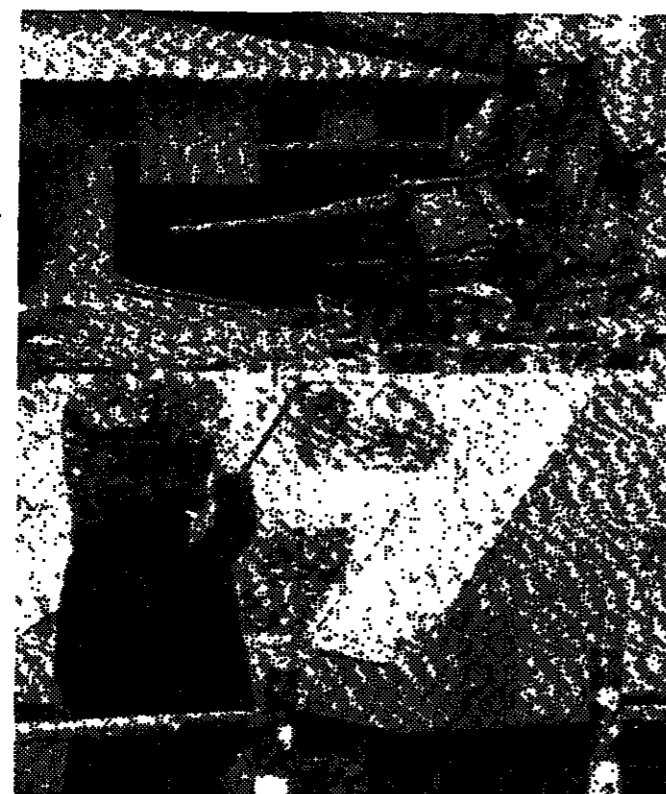
In the Vatican's document on the issue in March, egg donation was mentioned specifically: "Recourse to the gametes of a third person in order to have sperm or ovum available constitutes a violation of the reciprocal commitment of the spouses and a grave lack in regard to that essential property of marriage which is its unity."

For others, egg donation is a mark of progress and a new source of hope for infertile couples. Some physicians and lawyers believe it can soften the furor over surrogate motherhood, in which a couple wanting a child contracts with a woman to be artificially inseminated with the husband's sperm.

"Some of the women whose infertility is the inability to provide the gamete, who would otherwise have turned to surrogacy, will switch to this," said Ms. Andrews.

"We've already let third parties into reproduction through sperm donation and surrogate motherhood and this is just a continuation of that tradition," she said.

But some people believe that egg transfer raises questions not relevant to sperm donation. Rabbi Moses D. Tendler, professor of Talmud and of medical ethics and chairman of biology at Yeshiva University, expressed concern "that from a legal and religious point of view, there may be two mothers."



Israeli soldiers patrolling the Rafah refugee camp in the occupied Gaza Strip on Monday as a woman walks by with a food basket.

SOVIET: FRIENDS: Trying to Close a Gap in Understanding

Ban Is Proposed

(Continued from Page 1)

important, most Americans and Japanese knew little of each other's values, history, culture and language.

"When you had two countries with such vastly different cultures and approaches to life," Mr. Sloan said, "you really needed to create experts and public understanding on both sides so that when you have difficulties there would be people with knowledge to work it out."

The commission's activities are supervised by an 18-member panel that includes two members of the House of Representatives, two senators and the chairmen of the National Endowment for the Arts and

of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The 12 other commissioners are appointed to three-year terms from academia and business. Among them are Chalmers Johnson, an expert on Japan who is on the faculty of the University of California at Berkeley, and Frank B. Gibney, an author and television producer who specializes in Japanese affairs.

Events such as the visit to the United States last week of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan underscore what Mr. Sloan referred to as a "dichotomy" he discerns in American attitudes toward Japan.

While government officials at the national level express irritation

BROOKS: Opponent in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

before the public works project ban is lifted.

Mr. Brooks said that while he had heard from constituents on trade matters, the impetus for his unlikely involvement in trade policy was a persistent indication from the Japanese government that it "intended to blatantly discriminate against U.S. firms in awarding public works contracts."

"I'm interested in a competitive economic situation in this country," he said, "I'm interested in a fair and equitable playing field for Americans. That's all it's about."

Mr. Brooks was cool to Japan's latest offer to open some of its public works projects to foreign construction companies. The plan was presented last week in Washington by Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

"This offer is not any good," he said. "They're going to have to come across with some real reform, nothing else is going to do."

"I'm not interested in all that soft talk or in offers, none of which say 'We will give you the same treatment that you give us.'"

A charcoal etching of President Lyndon B. Johnson hangs behind Mr. Brooks's desk chair. While Mr. Brooks was a young protégé of another legendary Texan, Sam Rayburn, the speaker of the House for almost two decades, he is more often likened to LBJ.

Mr. Brooks describes Johnson as a man "who did a lot for people," but whose "unfortunate" problem

was that he got tangled up in the unpopular Vietnam War.

Mr. Brooks entered the House of Representatives in 1952, two years before Jim Wright, the House speaker, a fellow Texan with whom he has maintained a close alliance. Mr. Wright named Mr. Brooks to the committee investigating the Iran-contra affair.

The secret U.S. sales of weapons to Iran and diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels, Mr. Brooks said, showed how "dangerously close the country came to seeing a few zealots subvert the entire government process."



HISTORIC ARRIVAL — Two sailing ships in a First Fleet reenactment arriving in Botany Bay, Australia, on Monday after their round-the-world trip from Portsmouth, England, as part of the celebrations marking the Australian bicentennial. About 250,000 people turned up to greet them.

LATIN: Stakes Are High

(Continued from Page 1)

months ago, as the peace accord strongly urged.

In ending their meeting, the Central American presidents did not schedule any further sessions, and they abolished a verification commission that had been set up to monitor the treaty. They simply demanded full and immediate implementation of the accord and went home.

As a practical matter, several officials say, that means the Central Americans have left final judgment of the accord in the hands of the U.S. Congress.

Congress now must judge Nicaragua's good faith and compliance with the treaty in deciding whether to renew aid to the rebels in a vote next month.

Mr. Ortega certainly wants to see that vote destroy the contras for good. But however cynical his motivations, the offer he made Saturday could have significant impact inside Nicaragua if those involved take advantage of it and if the Sandinists carry out their pledge to lift the state of emergency.

Should the contras, the political opposition inside Nicaragua and the Reagan administration act on the opening Mr. Ortega has offered, they might begin a political process that the Sandinists could not easily control.

That process could carve out a lasting role for a genuine political opposition inside Nicaragua, diplomats argue, even if it does not defeat the Sandinists outright.

It is widely felt that this will be no easy task. Few in San José have much faith in Mr. Ortega's good intentions, especially in view of the detention Friday and Saturday of six opposition leaders in Nicaragua and evidence that the Sandinists have continued to aid Salvadoran leftist rebels and plan a significant expansion of their military forces.

Diplomats point out that the Sandinists can always reimpose the state of emergency law that they say they will suspend. In addition, Mr. Ortega made it clear that the direct talks he offers the contras are very limited in scope.

Rather than immediately offer a full political amnesty as called for in the peace treaty, Mr. Ortega has made any amnesty conditional on the outcome of the cease-fire talks with the rebels.

He says those talks will touch only on the technical steps needed to reach a cease-fire, and he indicated that only one Nicaraguan would accompany the delegation of foreign specialists the Sandinists have asked to represent them in the cease-fire negotiations.

The Nicaraguan official could be a low-level functionary. Even if he has higher rank, he could simply sit in a corner and say nothing.

But in spurning Mr. Ortega's offer, proponents of continuing the contra war will have to show a reluctant Congress that continued bloodshed will bring greater political concessions from the Sandinists or, perhaps, topple them. That may not be an easy case to make.

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MILNE, on Sunday, January 10, 1988, suddenly while visiting London Joan Marynie. Funeral services Golden Green Crematorium, Friday, January 22, 12:30 p.m. Flowers and enquiries to J.H. Kenyon Ltd., 49 Marlow Road, London W8. Tel: London 937 07 57.

Handwritten signature: J. P. ...

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "Cont", "Bu", "replacements", "Games a", "word 161", "WINNER", "Steve Pa", "field of 50 had completed the", "three rounds, was a one-shot".

Haiti Opposition Cites Fraud But Military Hails Elections

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Haitian opposition groups have denounced as fraudulent the presidential elections here, but the government declared them a success.

Despite virtually universal confusion at the polls and frequent voting fraud witnessed by foreign and Haitian journalists, the army-led Haitian government appeared ready to name one of the conservative candidates as president.

Reservations about the election were expressed by the United States, France and other Western governments.

Diplomats and opposition politicians have expressed worries that the army will name whomever it wants as winner, and then seek to control that person as a way of maintaining its political power.

The government-appointed Electoral Council counted votes through the night and Monday, but barred journalists and election observers.

Preliminary results were announced over a privately owned radio station, but they gave little sense for the leader in the presidential race.

Disgruntled candidates and opponents of the election said Sunday and Monday that the army had intervened in the election in favor of Leslie Manigat, 57, a former professor of political science.

space that allows us to express ourselves, we'll occupy that space."

"We want to play by the rules of democracy," Mr. Bazin added, "but we'll adapt ourselves to the conditions of the moment."

Neutral political observers have said, however, that poor Haitians, who most form the ranks of any mass protest, have grown tired of years of demonstrations and strikes. Such protests began in 1985 and forced the dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier from power in February 1986.

Mr. Volel virtually admitted this point in an interview on Monday. He recalled that, for the past six weeks, opposition leaders "have told people to stand at the barricades."

"But the Haitian people stayed like zombies," he said.

The Haitian opposition also is hampered by a lack of unity and by the army's willingness to use force in putting down protests when they deem it necessary.

"People are resigned, discouraged," said Emile Gloguen, the priest of a Roman Catholic parish in a town north of Port-au-Prince. "They have done everything possible for two years to emerge from dictatorship."

Agreeing with the opposition that the army intends to remain in power, Father Gloguen, who is French, spoke of the election, recalling Mr. Duvalier's departure in 1986. "Today is the opposite," he said, adding, "Today, Haiti falls back under dictatorship."

A spokesman for the Electoral Council dismissed most irregularities witnessed by journalists, including unsealed ballot boxes, no identity checks of voters and voting by children.

But Mr. Manigat said that foreign journalists had spread "disinformation to the point of intoxication" about Haiti and its elections.

Asked if there was a danger of his serving as a figurehead president for the army, Mr. Manigat said that the relationship between the army and the president should be "the relationship dictated by the constitution."

Mr. Manigat, who was educated in France, went into exile a few years after François Duvalier came to power in 1957. He taught in Venezuela for many years and was linked to the Socialist party, but he is seen by observers as having swung to the right.



Two presidential candidates, Leslie Manigat, left, and Gérard Philippe-Auguste, showing their inked fingers, marked with ink to prevent multiple balloting, after they voted in Port-au-Prince.

For Americans Abroad, New Tax Law May Hurt

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Americans abroad take on the Tax Reform Act of 1986 for the first time as they file their U.S. income tax returns for 1987, and, despite lower tax rates, they may come out losers.

The only provision of the law aimed directly at overseas Americans reduces the earned income exclusion to \$70,000 from \$80,000, which could increase taxes of those using the provision. The law leaves the deduction for excess housing costs unchanged.

Overseas Americans can still use foreign tax credits to offset U.S. income taxes on a dollar-for-dollar basis after the foreign tax credit limitation formula has been applied. Some taxpayers in high-tax countries will be able to offset 100 percent of their U.S. income taxes, but not those who are subject to the alternative minimum tax. Those subject to the minimum tax may use foreign tax credits to offset up to 90 percent of their tax liability. Categories of income subject to the minimum tax have been expanded, and the tax rate has been raised to 21 percent.

Generally, the new law trades reduction or elimination of tax breaks for lower overall tax rates. The top rate falls to 38.5 percent of taxable income in 1987 from 50 percent, and the personal exemption has been increased to \$1,900. But many long-term tax breaks have been eliminated.

The 20-percent maximum tax rate on long-term capital gains has been eliminated. Such gains now are treated as ordinary income with a maximum tax rate of 28 percent.

The law virtually eliminates tax shelters that depend on paper losses from passive activities — trade or business activities in which taxpayers do not actively participate. Such losses may not be used to offset other types of income such as salaries, fees, capital gains, dividends and interest. Hardest hit are real estate tax shelters. Whether Americans abroad who rent their houses in the United States while they are overseas are affected by this provision will depend on how active a part they take in the management of their property. No regulations have yet been issued in this area.

The deduction for consumer interest except for that on home mortgages has been eliminated. And even home mortgages are limited to the amount for which the taxpayer bought the house. Interest on that part of any loan that exceeds the purchase price cannot be deducted. Interest on mortgages on second homes is still deductible.

To soften the blow on tax shel-

ters and consumer interest, there is a five-step phase-out period. The benefits are reduced to 65 percent for 1987 tax returns; 40 percent in 1988; 20 percent in 1989; 10 percent in 1990 and 0 percent in 1991.

Contributions to Individual Retirement Accounts are no longer deductible if the taxpayer is a participant in a company pension plan. Contributions to tax-deferred savings plans are limited to \$7,000 a year.

There are new rules for trust and grantor accounts for children under 14. And to claim a personal exemption for a dependent five years old or older, a taxpayer must include a social security number for that dependent.

For children under 14 who have only interest income, the first \$500 is exempt. The next \$500 is taxed at 11 percent; anything over that is taxed at the parent's rate. If the child controls or, as the IRS puts it, is "deemed" to control the account, then the child must file a separate return.

If the taxpayer controls the account, then it goes on his return. If someone else controls it, such as a trust fund or a grandparent, then it goes on that return.

Merger Hope

British Liberal Party, fighting merger with the Social Democrats, that could pave the way for a new party.

Commons and Lords meeting, agreement in earlier draft document.

Force to challenge Prime Minister by the Liberal Party.

Evacuation Cards

Soviet authorities have drawn up cards to their support in evacuation, resistance zones.

have maps attached indicating evacuation routes.

cards to their support in evacuation, resistance zones.

Slain in Sudan

Opposition leader in the Sudan, killed in the fighting.

President Sudduth Hassan, witnesses and the police.

Iraq to Iran in 1980, led to the head.

Minister Resigns

Planning minister, Resigns over cabinet reshuffle.

Parliamentary election, Mr. De Mel, 62, has been in office since 1977.

Mr. De Mel said he was resigning to support the United National Party.

UPDATE

Over Smog Ban

Center of Atlanta, closed traffic caused pollution.

license plates ending in 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99.

Living Abroad

The Toll of a Long-Distance Marriage

By Sherry Buchanan
International Herald Tribune

Living apart much of the time is becoming an accepted way for both spouses in a marriage to maintain their careers. But the strains and disruption of family life that these so-called "commuter marriages" cause are leading some high achievers to follow their spouses on international assignments, even if it means giving up a well-paying job.

In a survey by the international search firm, Heidrick and Struggles Inc., 8.6 percent of women interviewed said they had a commuter marriage as a result of career conflicts, and 6.4 percent said that separation or divorce had resulted because of a career conflict which involved a move by one spouse.

As many as 25 percent of women earning over \$100,000 a year said they had a commuter marriage as a result of career conflicts, according to the 1987 survey. The average age of the 200 executive women who responded was 44.

"A commuter marriage is no longer considered to be something bizarre," said Joanna Forster, the director of the Pepperell Unit at the Industrial Society in London, an organization which provides management training for working women.

Mrs. Forster had a commuter marriage for three years when her

Doubts About Reagan Cloud Bush's Effort in Iowa

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

DES MOINES, Iowa — Bill Southwick is George Bush's nightmare.

Mr. Southwick, a 55-year-old high school teacher in Storm Lake, twice voted for the Reagan-Bush ticket and considers himself a loyal Republican. But in the last year or two a series of factors, from the Iran-contra affair to the growing budget deficit, have sapped his confidence in the Reagan administration.

As a result, Mr. Southwick says, he is likely to support Senator Bob Dole of Kansas for the Republican presidential nomination at the Iowa caucuses on Feb. 8.

"If there's ever a shadow of doubt placed on a group of people, like the executive branch of Reagan and Bush, then you get a little suspicious of the people in power," said Mr. Southwick. "And maybe you start looking for new leadership."

This "shadow of doubt" clouding the Reagan presidency has emerged as a critical factor in the Iowa race. A sizable number of Republican voters agree with Mr. Southwick that the administration is tired, discredited and out of step with the needs of the Middle West.

In a recent New York Times-CBS News poll of Iowa voters, 47 percent expressed disapproval of the president, including 25 percent of all Republicans.

The search for "new leadership" among these Republicans is centering on Mr. Dole, who is loyal to the Reagan administration but is largely untainted by the natural aging process that afflicts any presidency in its final year.

After seven years in office, the Reagan administration has angered Republicans such as Linda De-

He hammers hard on the themes of support for family farmers, aid for the elderly and a need for tougher trade laws.

Mr. Gephardt, a five-term congressman from neighboring Missouri, has concentrated virtually all his campaign effort on Iowa in the last 18 months. But as 1987 drew to a close he seemed to be stalled in the polls, losing ground to Senator Paul Simon of Illinois and to Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts.

Now, with his campaign doing better, the renewed confidence was clearly evident among campaign workers at Mr. Gephardt's Des Moines headquarters.

But his national campaign manager, Bill Kerrick, bought to play down expectations, cautioning that the Iowa contest was "wide open and volatile." In fact, Mr. Gephardt's ups and downs may have been exaggerated by excessive polling of a state where roughly 50 percent of the Democratic voters say they have still

In Iowa, Gephardt Gains Momentum

By Susan F. Rasky
New York Times Service

DES MOINES, Iowa — Representative Richard A. Gephardt, chalked up his 118th day of presidential campaigning in Iowa over the weekend, hoping to translate a recent upswing in his popularity into solid support at the Iowa Democratic caucuses on Feb. 8.

"Welcome to Lazarus Central," said Steve Murphy, Mr. Gephardt's Iowa campaign director, who presides over a state organization that has swelled to 125 people since the beginning of the year.

Mr. Gephardt, a five-term congressman from neighboring Missouri, has concentrated virtually all his campaign effort on Iowa in the last 18 months. But as 1987 drew to a close he seemed to be stalled in the polls, losing ground to Senator Paul Simon of Illinois and to Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts.

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OPINION

Herald Tribune

A Lie Is Shot Down

On Aug. 31, 1983, the Soviet Union shot down a Boeing 747 with the loss of 269 lives, having failed to identify it as a civilian airliner.

airliner was a heinous act in any circumstances, but, "as now understood, is not the same as knowingly attacking civilians."

Tending the Triangle

An idea central to American global strategy of the past 20 years has been to have China move from Russia's side to America's and stay there.

oula, and Beijing gave Mr. Gorbachev a rare forum, a press interview, to make his case for better relations and for a Chinese-Soviet summit.

Building on a Legacy

A dynasty ended when President Chiang Ching-kuo died last week, but change had already begun. While faithful to the myths of Chiang Kai-shek's rule, the generalissimo's son was a realist who had recently set course toward liberalization and democracy.

And without formally rejecting "the three no's" — no contact, negotiations or compromise with the mainland — Mr. Chiang turned away from them, particularly by lifting the ban on travel to the mainland.

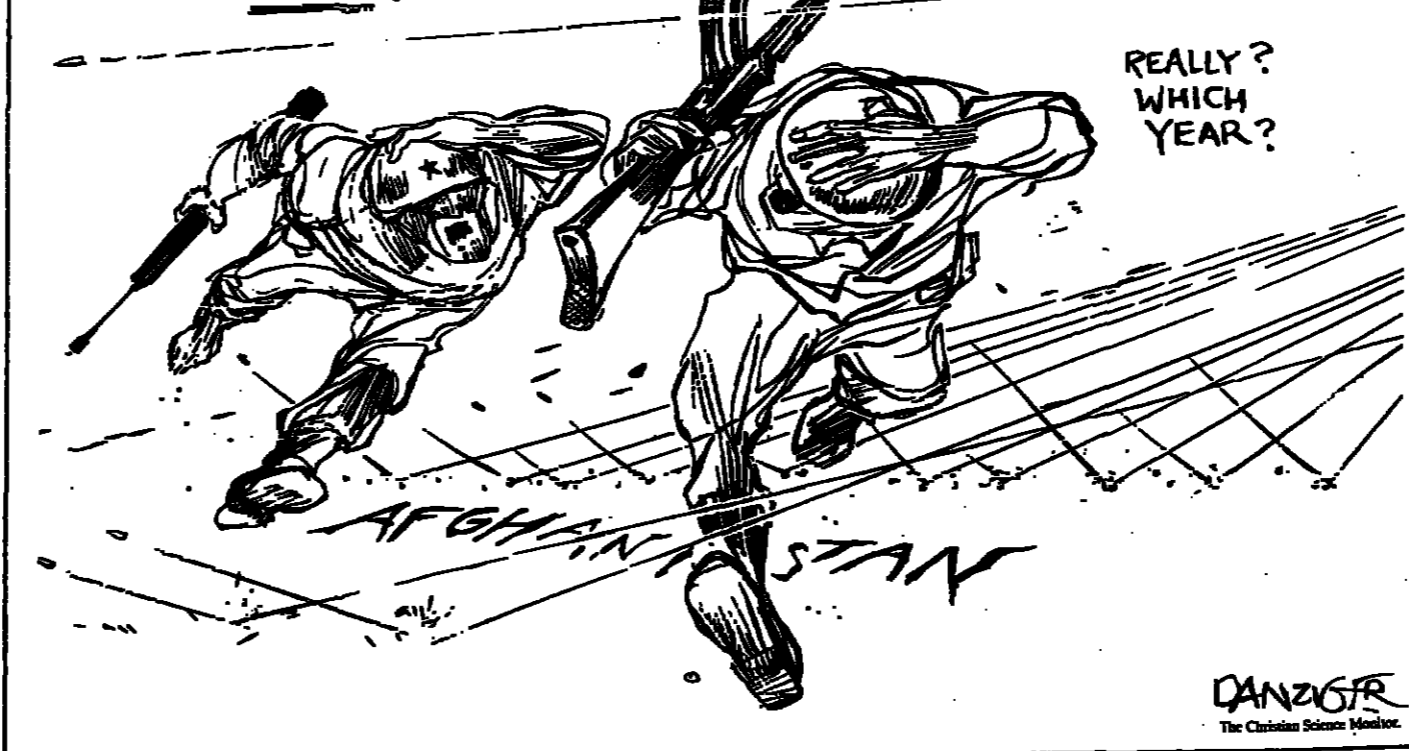
Other Comment

Watch Gorbachev at Home

Mikhail Gorbachev has apparently been convinced that the effectiveness of Soviet foreign policy has been diminished by a stubborn refusal on the part of his predecessors to compromise.

retreats abroad have more than paid off in greater international good will. At home, however, Mr. Gorbachev has been engaged in a more comprehensive retreat — and one which his energetic foreign policy has largely, and perhaps deliberately, obscured.

DID YOU HEAR? COMRADE GORBACHEV WANTS TO GET US OUT OF HERE WITHIN A YEAR!



Gloom is Fashionable but America Is Doing Well

WASHINGTON — To many observers, the signposts of the late '80s point to the continuing decline of America and its economy.

By Joel Kotkin and Yoriko Kishimoto This is the first of two articles. were virtually made up by positions created by 41,000 new industrial companies.

an-born management expert Peter Drucker. "But in entrepreneurship, in creating the different and the new, the United States is way out in front."

America's sokojikara also owes much to immigration. In the last decade the United States has accepted more legal immigrants than the rest of the world combined.

Reckon Now for the Day of Reckoning

WASHINGTON — It says something unhappy about the political campaign that while the candidates slog back and forth across familiar terrain, the interesting ideas for American foreign policy of the 1990s and beyond arrive from other quarters.

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld tence and easier times. Its emphasis on high tech, including precision conventional weapons to replace some nuclear weapons, has the specialist buzzing. It calls to concentrate scarce resources on likelier threats, not spread them out indiscriminately across many threats, defies a whole way of life at the Pentagon.

been turning. Precisely at this moment comes along a historian who is cheeky enough to say that his new book — "The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers: Economic Change and Military Conflict from 1500 to 2000" — is relevant to policy, and who is stylish enough to carry this presumption off.

He Has to Do Without Boston Blackie

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, in the loss of one friend and the serious illness of another, has had new reminders of his own mortality. So have all of us who knew Ed Hickey, chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission and a former Secret Service agent and White House aide, who died of a heart attack at age 52.

By Lou Cannon ful telephone calls. Last month he initiated a call to Bill Roberts, his first campaign manager, who is recovering in a Los Angeles hospital from diabetes which required amputation of one leg, then the other.

Candidate Reagan preached eloquently in 1980 about the importance of a strong economy to a sound strategy, but then he forgot it. And so he created the yawning gap which the Hickey-Wohlstetter report slips past and the Kennedy book addresses, as it should be addressed, head-on.

Poor Farms Subsidize Rich Farms

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — For the third consecutive year, world cereal stocks have risen sharply. They are twice the level they were at the beginning of the decade. To subsidize this overproduction costs the United States, Europe and Japan \$70 billion a year.

Subsidies account for up to two-thirds of farm receipts for wheat, rice and milk in the European Community. In America it is less, but still a significant proportion of income.

Those high prices, though, combined with technological advances, led to formidable increases in production. In the last decade the world's major exporters, the Soviet Union, India and China, have conquered many of their agricultural problems, cutting their deficits and their imports. As prices then fell, subsidies in North America and Europe became ever bigger and the surplus piled up.

All of the major producers are discussing changes, such as more restrictive price policies, supply controls, reduced government intervention. All are committed to do more in 1988. The question is, will they grab the issue where it hurts, around the necks of the big farmers?

1888: Divorce Towns CHICAGO — Just outside of this city is developing a new industry. Mysterious ladies are appearing in its hotels and boarding houses, coming no one knows whence, planning no one knows what.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Divorce Towns CHICAGO — Just outside of this city is developing a new industry. Mysterious ladies are appearing in its hotels and boarding houses, coming no one knows whence, planning no one knows what.

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Handwritten signature: J. P. Viciola

OPINION

A Crash Program to Bring Market Stability Right Now

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — What can be done right now to bring a semblance of stability to the stock market? We know that the 500-point crash in October was rooted in a wild, months-long run-up, with buyout fever rampant and stock prices losing touch with earnings reality. In the inevitable reckoning, money-making's new technology turned on its creators, speeding the collapse and worsening the panic.



The Market Today

Americans Are Back on the Gravy Train

By Guatam Adhikari

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Ten years ago, if you were told in India that an American was about to visit you and you did not know what he looked like, you would conjure up an image of a large man — "beefy" is the word — who wore a baseball cap and ate most of the time. When he was not eating hamburgers he would chew sugarcane gum. But then came the Great American Dietary Revolution.

For example, when I went to a restaurant in Washington with friends from the networks, I found myself ordering a dry martini, to everyone else's embarrassed laughter. They had ordered Perrier or seltzer water, and one had asked for a glass of white wine, when I hit them with my demand for the real stuff. "Ah, a martini," exclaimed someone. "What a great idea!" Clearly, it was not a good idea. But I stuck it out, adding defiantly, "And make it extra dry."

MEANWHILE

Therefore, when I came to live in the United States a few months ago, I came prepared. First, I gave up smoking; lighting up a cigarette is less of a health hazard than it is a social hazard here. In France and Britain they puff away as merrily as ever, but in America you have to be brave to smoke in public. People make you feel like someone in need of psychiatric help, and there are more and more office buildings and airplanes where you cannot smoke at all.

shopping carts. Ice cream shops were always crowded. Was I one of the few foreigners who had taken this business of a healthy diet at face value? Now The New York Times has exposed all. In a report in the Living section on a survey that the writer, Marian Burros, calls "one of the most comprehensive studies of eating patterns ever conducted," we learn, with a touch of despair, or maybe triumph, that "Most Americans, regardless of age, have not responded in a significant fashion to calls for decreasing fat in the diet, reducing sodium, taking in fewer calories or otherwise eating more healthfully."

The writer, an associate editor of The Times of India, is a resident fellow at the Center on the Press, Politics and Public Policy at Harvard University. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Shedding a Bit More Light on the 'Dark Past' in France

Regarding "In France, A Dark Past Is Being Faced" (Jan. 13):

It is nice that Abraham H. Foxman and Robert B. Goldmann of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith have discovered that in 1987 France finally faced up to its "dark past" by generally disavowing Klaus Barbie's defense and Jean-Marie Le Pen's "revisionism" about the Holocaust. It would be more still if they would face up to a more immediate "dark past": the day in February 1987 when Mr. Foxman and other American Jewish leaders gave Mr. Le Pen the honor of meeting with them in New York, on the grounds that he is an important French political figure who professes friendship for Israel.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ogize to no one. But perhaps it does need an anti-defamation league of its own to stem biased judgments of French history and behavior.

It took some doing but, after all, Captain Alfred Dreyfus was brought back from Devil's Island, pardoned, reinstated and given the Legion of Honor. In those years, Emile Zola and others who fought against the anti-Semitism that victimized Captain Dreyfus were called "revisionists," a term that Messrs. Foxman and Goldmann overuse.

Just Call Them Languages

In the report "Tribeswoman Conquers Skeptics in Manila but Finds City a Pain" (Dec. 2), a woman from an isolated tribe is referred to as speaking the Tasaday dialect, rather than the Tasaday language. This may or may not be correct, but I have frequently noted in your pages references to "dialect" if the speaker comes from a small, undeveloped region, in instances where I knew that "language" was meant. Granted that the term "dialect" is almost meaningless today, such meaning as it has in general usage is usually pejorative. Let's call languages languages and not seem to look down on their speakers.

Talk of Buddhist restrictions and traditional Japanese diets misses the point. Two facts are obvious: Imports of U.S. and Australian beef are severely restricted regardless of demand, and wholesale prices are set high, resulting in retail prices beyond the reach of the average household. Mr. Hata is intentionally disregarding these facts. As Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, said, "The basic problem is protectionism" by Japan. A more open policy would not hurt Japanese cattle raisers, as their high-priced meat would be snatched up by restaurants. The cheaper imported beef would go to the normal consumer. Japanese people want to eat a piece of juicy beef once in a while without having to think twice about the prices.

Ungentlemanly Politics

Regarding Alexander Haig's statements in "Haig Opens Fire on Bush" (Dec. 18) about George Bush's courage, we do not need a leader who has a ball ignoring "Marquis of Queensberry politics." The Philly street fighter disqualifies himself as a gentleman, hence rendering his judgments on courage suspect, at best. Washington, Jefferson and Madison were gentlemen. Perhaps we should elect a president in their image and style.

'Fun' vs. Smiling Goodwill

I have just spent several months in Asia, doing business in both China and Japan. I have come across a column by William Safire on the relative merits of Chinese and Japanese cab drivers. "Japan Is on the Right Side, But Chinese Are More Fun" (Nov. 26). In China I took dozens of cabs. Although the fares were cheap, the cabs were uniformly decrepit and the drivers tended to be morose. Japanese cabs, on the other hand, were impeccable and the

Indigestible Beef Prices

The argument used by Tsutomu Hata, a farming official from Japan's Liberal Democratic Party, is baloney ("U.S. Beef? Japan Can't Stomach It," Dec. 19). A housewife has to think twice before buying beef that is four or five times more expensive than in America and Europe.

A Zero Solution

Suggestion to the Reagan administration: Why not let the dollar fall to zero? Exports would rise dramatically.

H. FUKAZAWA, Chiba, Japan.

W. SRZEDNICKI, Munich.

MORTON PUNER, Saint-Tropez, France.

ALEXANDRE GEORGES, Kyoto, Japan.

CHARLES-J.N. BAILEY, Berlin.

H. FUKAZAWA, Chiba, Japan.

W. SRZEDNICKI, Munich.

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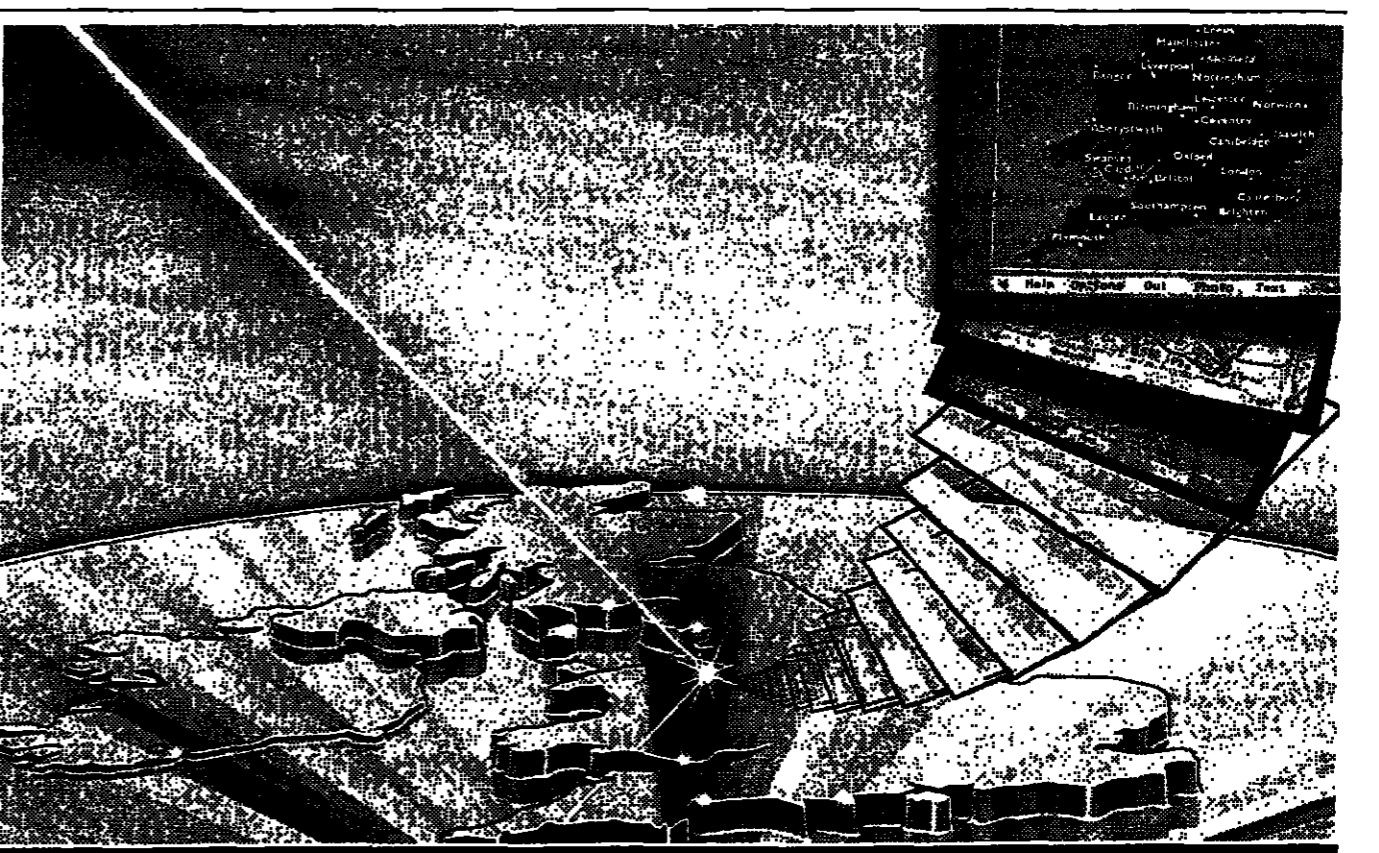
W. SRZEDNICKI, Munich.

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Modern technology provides a vivid contrast with the tools available 900 years ago when William the Conqueror compiled his Domesday Book survey of Anglo-Norman England. For if the British Broadcasting Corporation's 1986 Domesday Project was also published in book form, it would fill over 300 volumes and take seven years to read. Instead, this ambitious survey of 20th century British life, comprising 250,000 pages of text, 50,000 photographs, 24,000 maps, 60 minutes of video and millions of statistics, is "printed" on only two IV-ROM (LaserVision-Read Only Memory) discs of the Advanced Interactive Video (AIV) system. In a matter of seconds, anyone can find anything, anywhere on the discs. Texts can be studied, commentary heard, map routes explored, and data evaluated - in any sequence, at any pace. Invented by Philips, IV-ROM technology opens a window through which users can access a vast store of text, image and numeric data as well as audio, video and computer programs. Offering equally remarkable opportunities for business, tourism, training and education.



Philips opens a window to a new look at life.

In February 1986, just a few hours after being placed in an 817 km quasi-polar orbit, the French remote sensing satellite SPOT-1 began transmitting some of the most detailed images of the earth ever recorded from space. It was the prelude to a non-stop photo-survey of the entire globe. During each orbit SPOT-1 makes tens of thousands of images for comparative study purposes in applications ranging from agronomy and hydrology to ecology, geology and oceanography. Thus contributing to a better understanding of life on earth. The attitude sensors and detection unit that form the 'eyes' and the 'heart' of SPOT-1 panchromatic and multispectral imaging systems (High Resolution Visible, HRVs) were designed by SODERN, a high-tech French company associated with the Philips organization. Down on earth or out in space, Philips technology opens a window to a new look at life. Philips. The sure sign of expertise worldwide.



PHILIPS

88: Ulster Stalemate

For the third time in a year, world food stocks are sharply down. The United States, Europe and Japan are the main contributors to the decline. In Europe, the main cause is the drought in the grain belt. In the United States, the main cause is the drought in the grain belt. In Japan, the main cause is the drought in the grain belt.

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Philippine Local Voting Is Generally Peaceful; Turnout Is Put at 80%

By Gregg Jones
Washington Post Service

MANILA — In an election officially described as returning the Philippines to full democracy, millions of Filipinos voted Monday for about 14,000 local and provincial officials in generally peaceful balloting.

The authorities reported isolated cases of poll fraud, ballot-box snatching and election-related violence, but the extent of irregularities appeared to be modest compared with previous elections.

The vote was widely seen as the final step in President Corason C. Aquino's two-year campaign to rebuild democracy after two decades of rule by Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Mrs. Aquino said after the polls closed that the bloodshed was less than during previous elections and that "the extreme left and extreme right appear to have lost their ability to terrorize the electorate."

The elections are not seen as a test for Mrs. Aquino, as most of the candidates had pledged their support for the president. Candidates of three administration coalition parties are expected to divide at least 75 percent of the posts, analysts said.

Ramon Felipe, the chairman of the Commission on Elections, said that about 80 percent of registered voters had turned out to elect provincial governors, vice governors and councilors, as well as municipal mayors and council members.

Voting is to be held later in 11 provinces and five municipalities, where campaign violence forced the postponement of balloting until the arrival of additional soldiers and election officials.

"Indications are the elections are generally peaceful, except for isolated incidents," said General Fidel V. Ramos, the chief of the armed forces, after the polls closed. He added that there were "a few harassments" in the Manila area.

In a television interview later, General Ramos said that 12 violent incidents had been reported during the day, a figure he called "very low."

The 60-day election campaign had been marred by violence in which at least 86 people, including 39 candidates, were killed and 76 others were wounded. Hours before the voting began, a gubernatorial candidate was gunned down at a rally in Camarines Norte Province, 140 miles (225 kilometers) southeast of Manila.

Military officials blamed much of the violence on Communist guerrillas, who they said charged candidates "entrance fees" to campaign in rebel-held areas.

Armed men believed to be Communist guerrillas ambushed a police car ferrying poll workers early Monday in the southern city of Surigao, on Mindanao island, wounding an election inspector and an 8-year-old boy, commission officials said.

A gunfight at a precinct station in the fishing town of Tanza, in Cavite Province just south of Manila, left a woman dead and a policeman wounded, officials said.

The elections were the Philippines first free held local voting since 1971, the year before Mr. Marcos declared martial law. Local elections were held under the martial law government in 1980.

Mrs. Aquino cast her ballot in a wooden schoolhouse on her family's sugar plantation in Tarlac Province, 70 miles north of Manila. "It is very unfortunate that some people resorted to violence," she said, "but I hope that we will learn in this election to understand what democracy is all about."

"It is only through this peaceful way that we will be able to preserve democracy," Mrs. Aquino added. General Ramos ordered security to be stepped up at radio and television stations in Manila because of what he said were reports that "some leftist and rightist groups are planning to ambush ranking military and civilian officials invited to appear" on television shows.

The authorities also said that intelligence operatives had uncovered a plot to disrupt the elections by soldiers loyal to Mr. Marcos, who was deposed in 1986. Similar reports were publicized before balloting for a new constitution and legislative elections last year.



Josef Z. Begun, his wife, Inna, right, and her mother, Dvora, as they waited for customs clearance Monday at a Moscow airport.

Begun, Jewish Activist, Leaves Russia for Israel After 17-Year Struggle

United Press International

MOSCOW — Eleven months after his release from a labor camp and nearly 17 years after first requesting permission to emigrate, Josef Z. Begun was allowed Monday to leave Moscow on a flight to Romania and then to Israel.

He had been convicted three times since 1977 for his activism in the Jewish emigration movement, and was one of its best-known members still in the Soviet Union.

"I feel sad about our friends who are here, but I of course am happy to be leaving," said Mr. Begun, 55, as he, his wife and his son's family prepared to board an Aeroflot flight to Bucharest. From there, they were to fly to Tel Aviv.

Mr. Begun's party included his wife, Inna, 53; her mother, Dvora, 79; his son, Boris, 23; Boris's wife, Yana, 23; and their two children, Tatiana, 5, and Inachka, 1.

Since losing his job as a mathematician after first seeking permission to emigrate, Mr. Begun was a Hebrew teacher. He was sentenced in 1983 to seven years in a labor camp and five years in internal exile for anti-Soviet agitation. But he was released from prison last year in what he called "a mark of improving rights in this country."

Mr. Begun has had permission to leave since September. Reports in the Soviet press said that he had delayed his departure on the advice of an Israeli agent who told him he would be more helpful to the Jewish cause if he stayed.

But Mr. Begun said he was sorry to leave the Jewish community, Boris, and working on Jewish questions in the Soviet Union.

A total of 8,011 Jews were allowed to leave the Soviet Union last year, the highest figure since 1980, but well below the record 51,330 who left in 1979.

U.S. Assails Moscow Over Arms Report

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union apparently has renewed its disinformation campaign in the Third World against the United States, despite recent pledges by top Soviet leaders to end it.

U.S. officials said that a report recently in the Ghanaian Times, alleging that the United States had given South Africa chemical weapons, bears the imprint of a Soviet disinformation "plant."

The report in the state-owned newspaper in Ghana alleged that Pretoria had turned the weapons over to rebel groups in Angola and Mozambique. It also asserted that South Africa was exchanging information on "bacteriological weapons" with scientists at a U.S. Army laboratory at Fort Detrick, Maryland.

A State Department spokesman, Phyllis Oakley, said that the United States "categorically denies all these ridiculous allegations and regrets that the Soviet Union has chosen to repeat them."

Charles Z. Wick, director of the United States Information Agency, said after the Washington summit meeting in December that he had been assured by Mikhail S. Gorbachev and other Soviet officials that Moscow would end anti-U.S. disinformation.

Mr. Wick, through a spokesman, said that his office had told the Russians that the report on chemical weapons "was the kind of thing that undermines the move toward greater understanding between our two countries."

U.S. officials are particularly incensed by the report because it alleges that the United States is developing a biological weapon designed to kill individuals of a particular ethnic group or race.

The report was picked up Jan. 9 by Tass, the Soviet press agency, from Accra, Ghana, and sent out over Tass's worldwide English-language service the same day.

7 Reported Slain In Natal Feuding

United Press International

JOHANNESBURG — The police reported seven persons killed Monday, including a child of 2, in the latest round of fighting between rival black groups vying for political control in ghettos around the Natal Province city of Pietermaritzburg.

The killings happened Sunday, pushing the weekend death toll to nine and bringing to 42 the number of blacks murdered this year in the region, about 300 miles (480 kilometers) southeast of Johannesburg.

The feud is between the United Democratic Front and politically more moderate Inkatha movement headed by Mangosuthu Buthezi.

Artukovic, War Criminal, Dies at 88

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — Andrija Artukovic, 88, a convicted war criminal and former internal affairs minister in the Nazi puppet state of Croatia during World War II, died in prison Saturday, the news agency Tanjug said Monday.

Mr. Artukovic, known as the Butcher of the Balkans, was extradited from the United States in February 1986.

Three months later, he was sentenced to death by firing squad after being convicted of war crimes in the Croatian capital of Zagreb. The execution was postponed after Mr. Artukovic was pronounced ill.

The news agency said Mr. Artukovic died in the hospital at the Zagreb penitentiary, but it did not give the direct cause of death. It said the president of the Zagreb district court had ruled that Mr. Artukovic's remains be buried unmarked at an unspecified location.

Mr. Artukovic had been suffering from general and cerebral sclerosis and temporary senility, according to his lawyer and the Tanjug report.

Mr. Artukovic was a member of the Knights of Malta, based in Rome, is the world's oldest order of chivalry and one of its most exclusive charitable organizations. It has about 9,000 members worldwide and is a sovereign order under international law.

Other deaths: Allen Churchill, 76, a social historian who wrote sprightly books on subjects ranging from the bohemian culture of Greenwich Village to the unsolved disappearances of several famous persons, of pancreatic cancer Saturday in New York.

Boyd F. (Red) Morgan, 72, a movie stuntman who doubled for John Wayne in dozens of Westerns and boasted of falling off 2,000 horses in front of cameras without injury, of heart failure Jan. 8 in Tarzana, California.

Nobel Winners Gather To Weigh World Issues

By Edward CODY
Washington Post Service

PARIS — A gathering of 76 Nobel prize winners opened a conference here Monday with the assignment of pooling their brainpower to guide the world's leaders by shedding new light on the "threats and promises of the 21st century."

The Nobel winners were brought together for four days of deliberations by Elie Wiesel, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1986 for his writings on the Holocaust. The conference is supported by President François Mitterrand, a friend of Mr. Wiesel.

French officials said the conference marked the first time that such a large sampling of Nobel winners have gathered together and turned their minds to a set of problems.

In addition to Mr. Wiesel, well-known laureates present included a former U.S. secretary of state, Henry A. Kissinger; the writer William Golding; and the former West German chancellor, Willy Brandt.

Among notable absentees were Mother Teresa, the nun acclaimed for her work with the poor of Calcutta; Loch Walesa, the dissident

Polish labor leader, and President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica, who was busy in Central America trying to implement the plan for which he won the Nobel Peace Prize last year.

Mr. Wiesel, in his opening speech, said the group should produce a message for world leaders that he hoped would be "a beginning of progress" on the five major topics to be examined.

The subjects were disarmament and peace, development, science and technology, culture and society, and human rights.

"We are going to spend several days together, several days to work, to inform one another," said Mr. Mitterrand in launching the conference at the Elysée Palace. "Tomorrow and the day after tomorrow, I will be before you only as a listener, but as a committed listener. You are going to reflect together on the threats and promises of the 21st century."

Asked how four days of speeches, conversations and banquets could produce concrete results, Mr. Wiesel said his goal was to reach a "certain unity" of thought that would be translated into a closing message "to those in power."

"We have no power, but we hope that those in power will listen," he said. Mr. Wiesel acknowledged that the Nobel winners would be unable to form practical solutions to the world's problems, but could dramatize them with their moral authority.

Some participants asked whether this alone would be a worthwhile exercise. Herbert C. Brown, a chemistry laureate from Purdue University in Indiana, said that "everybody knows what the questions are — and the solutions are mostly known, too," adding: "The problem is instituting them, putting them into effect."

Dr. John O. Pastore, representing the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, which won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1985, said such conferences risk



Henry A. Kissinger, left, and Willy Brandt at the opening of a four-day meeting of Nobel winners.

generating "a lot of platitudes" unless participants are forced to deal with concrete solutions.

Mr. Pastore, a Boston cardiologist, said he would try to present Mr. Mitterrand with a letter from his group endorsing abolition of nuclear weapons and urging the president to halt French nuclear testing. In addition, he said he would seek to have such specific ideas expressed in whatever document the conference produces.

Mr. Mitterrand, reflecting a strong current in French public opinion and long-standing policy, has credited nuclear weapons with preserving peace in Europe since World War II. Under his administration, the country has actively pursued its nuclear weapons tests in the South Pacific.

Another clash between ideas and real events surfaced last week when Mr. Wiesel refused in a newspaper interview to criticize Israel in connection with recent unrest and repression in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza. Jean Daniel, a French magazine editor and friend of Mr. Wiesel, wrote that he feared that the Nobel laureate, "believing he is being faithful to his own, might be renouncing himself."

Against that background, Mr. Wiesel referred to the "politically almost insoluble" Middle East problem in his speech on Monday, saying the issue was "how to reconcile the anguish of some with the need for identity of others."

"Frustrated and desperate children fight with rocks and burning tires, and other children, hardly any older, try to prevent them," he said, referring to Palestinian demonstrators and Israeli soldiers.

The timing of the conference, slightly more than three months before presidential elections in

which Mr. Mitterrand is expected to run, also has raised questions in Paris. Critics have suggested the exercise is designed in part to portray the president in a favorable light to French voters.

This speculation has been fueled by the friendship between Mr. Wiesel and Mr. Mitterrand and a book due out soon in which Mr. Wiesel conducts a series of conversations with the French leader.

"Nobody here, I am sure, is seeking to benefit from your prestige," Mr. Mitterrand told the Nobel laureates in response to the speculation.

Antarctic Mining Reviewed at Talks

Reviews

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Representatives from 37 nations met here Monday to refine a proposed agreement governing mining in Antarctica. The meeting took place in the face of opposition from environmental groups, who reject arguments that the rules would protect the frozen continent.

Demonstrators gathered outside the conference center and waved placards. Foreign Minister Russell Marshall has said that an agreement would limit exploration and the extraction of resources as well as strongly protecting the environment. But this was rejected by the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition, which represents 168 organizations in 35 nations.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Nylons, the Golden Age of Legs And the Progress of Plastic

By Henry Allen

WASHINGTON — The nylon stockings women punched each other and breaking windows to get nylon stockings in the 1940s were the peak of the Golden Age of Plastics in America...

Another clip showed Bob Hope listening to the sound of screaming backstage, and then commenting to the audience: "They must have nylons back there."

Julian W. Hill, who aided Wallace H. Carothers in inventing nylon, sat around after the press conference and talked about how much things have changed since that age when the future looked so bright.

"I think the human race is going to perish by being smothered in plastic. You have all these goddam plastic bags wrapping the garbage up where I have a summer place in Martha's Vineyard, and so nothing breaks down. It makes me wonder sometimes. I've always been a bird-watcher and interested in nature. I get all these magazines and there's nothing in them but horror stories. Everywhere I look is a crumpled piece of plastic. My God, even the last-food places, you get a Styrofoam box this big."

This is the price of the triumph of plastic, a monstrous usurper. We have made more of it than we've made of steel since 1979, according to the industry. About eight billion

pounds of nylon fiber and 1.4 billion pounds of nylon resin get made every year, for instance, and this doesn't count the endless list of plastics and synthetics whose names read like a roll call at a Martian high school: Ban-Lon, Lycra, Zepel, Fortrel, Antron, Formica, Orion, Thermax, Hyrel, Kevlar, Delrin, Dacron.

Nowadays, writes Jeffrey L. Meikle, a University of Texas professor who is working on a history of plastics in American culture, "From garbage bags to computer housings, from disposable razors to automobile interiors, we take them for granted. Still, there is something unsettling about plastics. In the opening scene of 'The Graduate'...

Plastics. Nervous laughter filled the theaters nearly 20 years ago, and the memory now evokes nervous chuckles, but few of us could say precisely why. We no longer even use the word 'plastic' to mean fake or phony as some of us

once did, but it retains the power of making us ill at ease."

This uneasiness dates back to the 1860s, when John Wesley Hyatt made celluloid from nitrocellulose and camphor. The idea was to imitate natural products with it: ivory brush handles, linen collars and so on. In 1907, when Leo Baeckeland invented Bakelite, he intended it as a cheap substitute for varnish or lacquer that could make "cheap, porous soft wood" into wood "as hard as mahogany or ebony." So synthetics got the reputation as shabby ersatz for something real.

At the same time, though, synthetics were riding into the public imagination on the foaming charger of science.

In 1907, Everybody's Magazine was predicting that it wouldn't stop until scientists made "a loaf of bread... or a beefsteak" from "a lump of coal, a glass of water, and a whiff of atmosphere." Starred by German scientific accomplishments during World War I, Americans began a crusade to build a better world through chemistry.

Vinyl arrived in phonograph records and the lining of beer cans starting in 1928, and at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition of 1933, a "house of the future" had walls, floor and furniture made of vinyl. Plastic dishes made by the American Cyanamid Co. arrived in 1929 under the name of Beelwaver. Du Pont brought out cellophane in 1927. Lucite and Plexiglas were the first plastics to be made from petroleum. Plastics helped give rise to the concept of industrial design in the 1930s, when Franklyn E. Brill of General Plastics urged that manufacturers stop using the stuff to imitate and instead sell it as itself.

Science, modernism, democracy, the Plastics Age: These joined with the patriotic refusal to buy Japanese silk and the Age of Legs (as exemplified by Hollywood's Betty Grable) to create the nylon stocking riots of the early 1940s. The advantage of nylon over both rayon — an earlier semi-synthetic — and silk was that it didn't sag, and it was believed not to run when snagged. (The word "nylon" comes from "no-run" spelled backwards and then changed.)

The stockings first went on mass view at the World's Fair of 1939. Du Pont couldn't make them fast



Modeling nylons in 1939: Women broke windows to get at these products of "an accident of technology that changed the world."

enough, once they got to the stores. Then nylon was declared a strategic material in World War II, for parachutes among other things, and there were no nylons at all until 1945, with the exception of black-market stockings. Legend has it that an American soldier offering a pair of nylons could obtain anything he wanted from a woman in a war zone.

So what went wrong? Meikle writes that after the endless predictions of a world made better by plastics, the industry realized as early as 1943 that they wouldn't live up to expectations. Meanwhile, plastics produced for the home front were shoddy. Soon, plastics manufacturers were back to imitating marble with vinyl and wood with Formica, and the plastic-for-plastic's-sake movement was dead.

Revival and renewed condemnation came at the same time in the 1960s. The space program glamorized synthetics, and an aesthetic movement came along touting foam houses, beanbag chairs of urethane foam and inflatable chairs made of transparent vinyl. Andy Warhol was reported to have resolved the imitation-reality problem by saying: "It's not fake anything, it's real plastic."

But then came "The Graduate" and the word "plastic" became a synonym for "fraudulent" or "superficial," and it seemed to represent a whole generation of parents with their dreams not only of American empire but of dominating the whole natural world.

As early as 1963, Norman Mailer was using the word plastic to describe the suburbs. He linked plastic to his mystical "cancer-gulch"

theories, which would actually pan out when chemicals such as vinyl chloride were found to cause cancer, and plastics in general were condemned for killing nature by virtue of being "nonbiodegradable," which is to say indestructible or nearly so. (This quality was precisely what excited one author who wrote a whole book about Bakelite, praising it because it would "continue to be Bakelite till kingdom come.")

Environmentalists began to bemoan seagulls crippled by plastic six-pack matrices, and sea turtles strangling in plastic bags. (In 1959, polyethylene dry cleaning bags suffocated more than 50 children. Du Pont blamed "parental carelessness.")

Even in their heyday in the Age of Plastics, synthetics had provoked an archetypal doubt, with

suggestions that making a new world out of chemicals (or, in a phrase that was repeated for decades, "coal, air and water") was a Faustian manipulation of the power of creation itself.

The industrial designer Paul T. Frankl echoed the pious quest of the medieval when he said in 1930 that the chemical industry "today rivals alchemy." Even today, a hint of shame and environmental propriety can be found in fashionable Americans who demand nothing but natural-fiber clothes to wear — while they go off to play with their graphite-composite skis. Of course, none of the natural-fiber folks is demanding a return to silk stockings. No one complains about Kevlar bulletproof vests (though Teflon bullets have gotten a bad press). Dacron armoires don't get any complaints from environmentalists.

The occasion was the 50th anniversary of the invention of nylon and Teflon — accidents of technology that changed the world. Teflon wouldn't be famous until the stick-free frying pans of the early 1960s, and it wouldn't be a metaphor until Ronald Reagan was branded "The Teflon president."

But in the case of nylon, the impact was immediate. Within two years, women fought in stock exchanges recorded on film and shown by Du Pont at the National Press Club — two women wrestling over a pair of stockings while a saleswoman looks on in astonishment.

Self-Help Trial and Error

By Michael Hinds

NEW YORK — Feeding blue "Letting Go" promises, on its jacket, to help readers "erase painful memories" within three months. "Stand Up! Speak Out! Talk Back!" has the jacket states, "liberated thousands from anger, guilt and self-doubt." "Optimum Brain Power" says it provides "a total program for increasing your intelligence." Sexual promises to help readers "achieve the ultimate intimacy with your mate."

These so-called "personal growth" books published in the United States may indeed help people cope with certain resolutions. Some psychological studies suggest that most people who rely only on willpower are unable to carry out resolutions like losing weight or giving up smoking.

"Self-help books, support groups or professional help all increase the chances of successfully breaking old habits or starting new activities," said G. Alan Marlatt, the director of the Addictive Behavior Research Center and a professor of psychology at the University of Washington in Seattle.

But there are pitfalls in this type of reading, and professional groups such as the American Psychological Association are concerned about misleading claims. Publishers and authors, protected by the U.S. constitutional right of free speech, can say anything on book covers and in advertisements for books. In the 1940s, for example, a manufacturer of steel pipes ran an advertising campaign and published a book, each contending that aluminum pans cause cancer. The Federal Trade Commission was able to stop the unsubstantiated

advertising, but not the book's publication.

"With the increased specificity of these books, there should be increased responsibility for the claims they make," said Gerald M. Rosen, a Seattle psychologist who is the chairman of the psychological association's Task Force on Self-Help Therapies. "A book about treating insomnia, written by a doctor specializing in insomnia, could be compared to a pill for insomnia. Pills need to be tested and advertised accurately, but 99 percent of the self-help books have not been tested, and many have misleading titles and exaggerated claims."

Self-help books may contain therapy programs that have been tested in clinical studies or in a professional's practice, but the books are rarely tested to determine if readers can cure themselves without additional help. "Well-intentioned instructions can turn out to be structured in such a way that nobody follows them," Rosen said. "If you combine that possibility with exaggerated claims, publishers are selling products that nobody might be able to use and that might leave them feeling more upset with themselves for failing."

His interest in the subject dates to 1976 when Prentice-Hall published his book, "Don't Be Afraid." The book's jacket copy, written by the publisher with Rosen's approval, promised readers that "in as little as six to eight weeks, without the expense of professional counseling, and in the privacy of your own home, you can learn to master those situations that now make you nervous or afraid."

"I was overly enthused about my book and overly insensitive with my publisher," Rosen recalled. "The truth was that only 50 percent of the people helped themselves

within an eight-week period, and the book was an untested revision of the program. For all I know, I made the program worse."

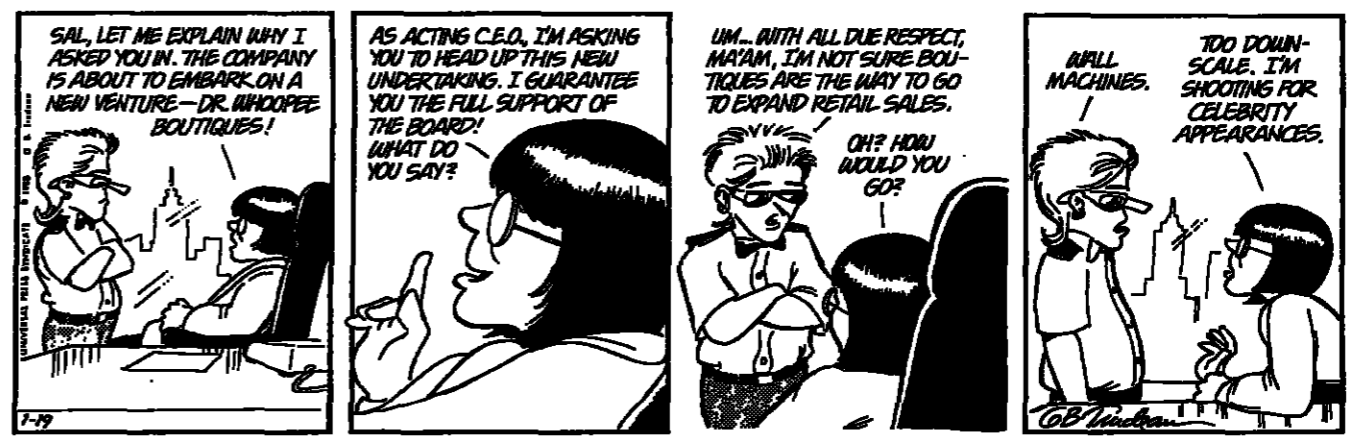
Several authors and publishers of self-help books agreed in interviews that books and the therapies they outline should be tested and promoted with more accuracy.

"It would be an enormous benefit to test my book and others, but tests are incredibly expensive," said Bernie Zilbergeld, an Oakland, California, psychologist. He and Arnold A. Lazarus wrote "Mind Power," published last summer. The dust jacket says the book will "show you how easy it can be to use these techniques to set goals, reduce stress, increase performance, creativity and productivity." But Zilbergeld acknowledged, in his 1983 critique of psychotherapy, "The Shrinking of America," that there was no "good research on the uses and limits of self-help materials."

William D. Phillips, the editor in chief at Little, Brown & Co., who edited and wrote the jacket copy for "Mind Power," said a successful test of a therapeutic book would be a potent sales tool. He added, however, that he believes the cost would be prohibitive. He also said that big claims sell more books.

"People want the instant cure," Phillips said. "A book that guarantees you will lose 10 pounds in two days will sell faster than one that says it will take six months." Because self-help books vary in quality, Marlatt suggested that readers call non-profit organizations, like the American Lung Association or Alcoholics Anonymous, for a recommended reading list. "The good books spell out what to do and how to do it," he said. "Keep trying them until you find one that works, or get some professional help."

DOONESBURY



Send a Trib Valentine message plus a beautiful bouquet to the person of your choice anywhere in the world. Make Valentine's Day special for someone in your life... wherever he or she may be. This year, the Trib has decided to use its unique world-wide circulation to play cupid in 164 countries! On February 12th, we'll be printing a special collection of Valentine messages. And because the International Herald Tribune is one of the most romantic names in publishing, it's a perfect place to say you care. Simply send us your message by Tuesday February 5th. Then we will send a greeting card to that special person, telling them to look for your message in the paper on February 12th. And we promise not to spoil the surprise by mentioning your name. But that's not all! We will also arrange, with the help of Interflora, for a beautiful bouquet to be sent to that same person with the message of your choice. The International Herald Tribune Valentine Special. It's a nice way to make someone smile.

The intelligent way to manage Tokyo is with a visit to the Prince. Getting down to business in Tokyo is easier at the Takanawa and New Takanawa Prince Hotels. Just outside the hotel's garden walls are Tokyo's major banks and corporate centers. Inside is a peaceful beauty that makes the bustle seem centuries away. You will also find an array of international executive services. Exquisite Japanese and Western cuisine from Tokyo's finest chefs. A thoroughly professional bilingual staff. Discover why so many successful ventures begin with a visit to the Prince. Takanawa PRINCE HOTEL. New Takanawa PRINCE HOTEL. The Takanawa and New Takanawa Prince Hotels are linked by a traditional Japanese garden.

Activist for Israel Struggle in internal exile for anti-... But he was released from prison last year in what is "a mark of improving life in his country."

S. Assails Moscow Over Arms Report by David B. Ottaway... ASHINGTTON — The Soviet Union apparently has spread information campaigns in the U.S. despite recent pledges to Soviet leaders to end it.

State Department spokesman, Phyllis Oakley, said the United States categorically rejects that the Soviet Union is engaged in a "bacteriological war" with scientists at a U.S. laboratory at Fort Detrick, Va.

State Department spokesman, Phyllis Oakley, said the United States categorically rejects that the Soviet Union is engaged in a "bacteriological war" with scientists at a U.S. laboratory at Fort Detrick, Va.

Reported Slink Natal Feuding... HANNESBURG — They reported seven people killed in a round of fighting between black groups vying for control in Ghana's provincial city of Prampram.

ilder, 100... ish Aerospace PLC, which is the Hawker Siddeley Co. of which Sir Thomas is chairman until 1983. He is now a member of the board.

... The came quickly... Sir Thomas had... The came quickly... Sir Thomas had... The came quickly... Sir Thomas had...

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
10000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
10000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
10000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
10000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
10000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50

NYSE A.M. volume	135,000,000
NYSE P.M. volume	220,000,000
NYSE total volume	355,000,000
NYSE adv. volume	110,000,000
NYSE decl. volume	245,000,000
NYSE net volume	110,000,000
NYSE volume up	110,000,000
NYSE volume down	0
NYSE volume up	110,000,000
NYSE volume down	0
NYSE volume up	110,000,000
NYSE volume down	0

High	Low	Close	Chg.
141.49	140.24	141.24	+0.98
141.49	140.24	141.24	+0.98
141.49	140.24	141.24	+0.98
141.49	140.24	141.24	+0.98
141.49	140.24	141.24	+0.98

Monkey's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

Close	Prev.
319	319
319	319
319	319
319	319
319	319

Close	Chg.	Week	Year
141.49	+0.98	24.20	37.29
141.49	+0.98	24.20	37.29
141.49	+0.98	24.20	37.29
141.49	+0.98	24.20	37.29
141.49	+0.98	24.20	37.29

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
10000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
10000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
10000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
10000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50
10000	100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50

Close	Chg.
87.64	+0.34
87.64	+0.34
87.64	+0.34
87.64	+0.34
87.64	+0.34

Close	Prev.
141.24	140.26
141.24	140.26
141.24	140.26
141.24	140.26
141.24	140.26

Buy	Sell	Net
209,000	44,600	1,107
209,000	44,600	1,107
209,000	44,600	1,107
209,000	44,600	1,107
209,000	44,600	1,107

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
141.49	141.49	140.24	141.24	+0.98
141.49	141.49	140.24	141.24	+0.98
141.49	141.49	140.24	141.24	+0.98
141.49	141.49	140.24	141.24	+0.98
141.49	141.49	140.24	141.24	+0.98

High	Low	Close	Chg.
291.45	290.24	291.24	+0.98
291.45	290.24	291.24	+0.98
291.45	290.24	291.24	+0.98
291.45	290.24	291.24	+0.98
291.45	290.24	291.24	+0.98

Close	Prev.
141.24	140.26
141.24	140.26
141.24	140.26
141.24	140.26
141.24	140.26

High	Low	Close	Chg.
291.45	290.24	291.24	+0.98
291.45	290.24	291.24	+0.98
291.45	290.24	291.24	+0.98
291.45	290.24	291.24	+0.98
291.45	290.24	291.24	+0.98

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Up Slightly on Slow Day

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly higher Monday in quiet trading as investors joined much of the rest of the United States in celebrating the federal holiday observing the birthday of the slain civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks, which rose 39.96 points Friday, gained 7.79 Monday to close at 1,963.86. The index remained within about 12 points on either side of Friday's close for the entire session.

Advances led declines by better than a 4-3 ratio. Volume totaled 135.1 million shares, down from 197.94 million on Friday. It was the slowest session this year.

"Today's action cannot be considered particularly significant," said Trude Latimer of Josephthal & Co. "It's been extremely quiet. There's just no enthusiasm. Tuesday will be more significant."

Broader market indexes gained slightly. The NYSE composite index rose 0.08 to 141.24, with Standard & Poor's 500-stock index up 0.17 to 251.88. The average share added 2 cents.

Ms. Latimer said there was some buying interest in the morning but foreign investors were apparently unwilling to participate because of the holiday.

"Most of the blocks were on the upside," she said. "And I do think we are wiggling our way higher. It won't be every day. But the general trend is up."

"We had a very decent day Friday, and it now appears that we are going to forge ahead," said Ralph Acampora, director of technical research

at Kidder, Peabody & Co. "The market has held up extremely well in the face of all the negatives, and we're in a camp that sees the Dow at 2,200 or even higher."

Friday's favorable report on the U.S. merchandise trade deficit in November pushed prices sharply higher. That deficit narrowed to \$13.2 billion, down 25 percent from the record \$17.6 billion in October, and below general estimates of \$15.5 billion.

"Now that the trade number is behind us, corporate earnings and the direction of the dollar, if indeed the dollar stabilizes, should be key factors," Mr. Acampora said. "You don't want a blowout where the market runs ahead of itself. A nice orderly process is what we need."

In Tokyo on Monday, stock prices rose in response to the improved U.S. trade data. The Nikkei average of 225 selected issues, which advanced 278.66 yen on Thursday, added another 306.55 to close at 22,910.20. The Tokyo exchange was closed Friday because of a national holiday.

PacifiCorp was the most active issue, up 1/4 to 33 1/2. Idaho Power followed, up 1/4 to 23 1/2, with Sierra Pacific Resources third, unchanged at 22 1/4.

AT&T was off 1/4 to 28 1/2. IBM was off 1/4 to 117 1/4, while among other blue chips, General Electric was unchanged at 46 1/4, American Express remained at 25 1/2, Merck was up 1/4 to 153, Kodak was off 1/4 to 51, USX was up 1/4 to 32 1/4, General Motors was up 1/4 to 64 1/2 and Sears was up 1/4 to 34 1/2.

Prices were higher in slow trading on the American Stock Exchange.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5
100	90	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	90	95	+5

Handwritten note: Jovial SA

INTERNATIONAL STOCK
Vienna Is Moving While Others Look On
Currency Rates
Interest Rates

DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK
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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Vienna Is Moving Ahead While Others Look Back

By FERDINAND PROTZMAN
International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — While other financial markets are sorting through the wreckage of October's collapse of stock prices and pondering the new regulatory structures to prevent a recurrence, the Vienna Stock Exchange is taking steps to modernize its antiquated trading practices, while loosening restrictive regulations.

In 1988, the exchange will begin publishing daily turnover figures for foreign shares listed in Vienna, establish a system of monthly price quotes during trading and issue guidelines on the publication of corporate interim earnings, as well as guidelines on what constitutes insider trading, according to Ulrich Kamp, secretary-general of the exchange.

October's collapse may actually have had a positive effect.

The changes were planned before the collapse, which bankers and exchange officials said may actually have had a positive effect in Austria, raising media and public stock-consciousness to new highs in a land where less than 2 percent of the population owns shares.

"We came through the critical 14 days following the crash quite well," said Mr. Kamp. "Fears fell about 13 percent in that period, but there was no panic atmosphere. On the contrary, it created enormous attention for the market."

The collapse, and the subsequent financial market chaos, drew little media notice at first. Only Cash Flow, a monthly financial magazine, made the event its cover story.

It was astonishing to see how most of the press here reacted to the worse day ever on Wall Street," said Ferenc Papp, Cash Flow's managing editor. "Some newspapers actually made fun of it. Only later did they take a serious look at the situation. This reflects the lack of understanding many people in this country had for the importance of stock trading in the global economy."

Post-factum heightened awareness, which prompted the nation's mass-circulation newspapers to begin publishing share prices daily, also is likely to benefit the government's plans to privatize parts of state-owned Austrian Airlines this year and the electric utility Verbundgesellschaft in 1989, stock experts said.

Publicity campaigns for the sale of those shares should keep stock trading in the spotlight, even as exchange officials are working backstage to bring 20th century logistics to a market where some practices date from the Hapsburgs' rule.

Ironically, one restrictive rule, allowing domestic share prices to move up or down by only 5 percent in a day, helped insulate the Vienna stock market from the shock waves of the Oct. 19 collapse. Now, the exchange is planning to permit price movements of up to 10 percent a trading session.

"After being criticized about that rule for years, we were suddenly praised for having it when global prices collapsed," said Mr. Kamp. "While it clearly acted as a steam valve, this was just one, very specific instance. I think with trading back to normal, most people realize the range should be widened. But this is not a 'big bang.' The most important step is computerization; this will make the market more accessible for investors and less cumbersome for participants."

Also helping the Vienna Stock Exchange through the October collapse was its relatively small size, and the fact that many foreign investors already had taken profits and were no longer the dominant factor they had been in the past three years, said Edward Oswald, who heads the new-issue department at Girozentrale & Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen AG in Vienna.

He welcomed the changes planned for the Vienna exchange. "The guidelines on insider trading are important for developing the market," he said. "Right now, we have no code of ethics that is inside information. It is less important because this isn't a

See VIENNA, Page 13

Sell-Off Of Matra Is Slated

Public Offering Starts Wednesday

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French government, resuming its privatization program after last October's stock market collapse, announced Monday that its share in the arms and electronics company Matra would be sold to the public beginning Wednesday.

The company, which employs 26,700 people, is a major military supplier in France. It is also involved in space technology projects, telecommunications and transport.

The government said that about 3.5 million shares are to be offered, for a total indicated sale value of just over 5 billion francs (about \$910 million) at the current share price.

The offer will last one week, closing on Jan. 27, compared with previous government sales, which have lasted two weeks. Finance Ministry sources noted that the size of the operation was small in comparison to most of the previous privatizations.

The government has a 50.97 percent stake in Matra, whose shares traded Friday at 1465 francs. Before the market collapse on Oct. 19, Matra shares were trading at 2,060 francs.

The public will be offered 20 percent of Matra's shares, and the rest of the government's stake will be reserved for employees and institutions, including a 22 percent "stable" core shareholding.

The Finance Ministry said a price and the holders of the core shareholding would be announced Tuesday.

Matra's chairman, Jean-Luc Lagardere, said Monday that Matra had proposed to the government that Daimler-Benz AG of West Germany, General Electric Co. of Britain and the Wallenberg Group of Sweden should be among the core shareholder group.

He said at a news conference that most of the core group would be French but that Matra had suggested its preferred foreign shareholders to the Finance Ministry.

Finance Minister Edouard Balladur said in a television interview on Jan. 6 that the privatization program might be restarted and that Matra would be first on the list. Sources close to Mr. Balladur said he decided on the weekend that the time was now right for sales to resume.

The sources said the improved U.S. trade figures announced last Friday, which boosted world stock markets and the dollar, played a significant role in the decision to resume the privatization program now.

In 1986, Matra recorded net profit of 153 million francs on revenue of 14.4 billion francs. It expects 1987 profits of about 200 million.

The Finance Ministry said earlier this month that the privatization program generated 66.7 billion francs for the government last year. As of Dec. 29, the total from privatizations in 1986 and 1987 was 70.8 billion francs.

(AFP, Reuters)



An oil refinery in Venezuela and its control room, which is computerized.

Venezuela's 2d Oil Nationalization

To Keep State Control of Refining, It Looks Abroad

By Alan Riding
New York Times Staff

CARACAS — A second, albeit less dramatic, nationalization of Venezuelan oil has been taking place through a program of acquiring interests in foreign oil refineries that has already guaranteed placements of more than 30 percent of Venezuela's crude exports.

Venezuela nationalized 14 U.S. and other foreign oil companies in 1976, but the business of refining and marketing oil abroad was left in foreign hands.

To ensure continuity of operation, the new state holding company, Petrolés de Venezuela SA, known here as PDVSA, signed refining and other contracts with the very multinational giants that had been allowed out.

Now, with its oil exports expected to remain steady at just over 1.5 million barrels a day, PDVSA plans to raise its refining capacity abroad to 700,000 barrels a day from around 450,000. A further 300,000 barrels a day are already refined at home and another 150,000 at a leased refinery on Curaçao.

"The entire strategy is particularly attractive when market conditions are poor, as they have been of late," said Remigio Fernández, president of Intervan, a PDVSA subsidiary that provides services to these new foreign interests. "It assures

you buyers for your crude and it earns you profit from refining."

As PDVSA searches for new refineries into which it can buy, Venezuelan newspapers at different times have mentioned exploratory talks with Exxon Corp. of the United States, British Petroleum Co., France's Elf Aquitaine, Spain's CEPSA and, most insistently, Texaco Inc.

Mr. Fernández would not discuss specific negotiations. But he said that the oil company would not rush to meet its target of 700,000 barrels a day unless good business deals could be found among refineries that can take the heaviest of Venezuela's crude oil.

PDVSA is seeking to invest in markets "where there are no price controls, where there is free repatriation of dividends and where legislation is favorable to foreign investors," Mr. Fernández said.

The principal stimulus for the so-called "internationalization" program, however, is the perception that it has made Venezuela less vulnerable to the recent instability of world oil markets. Oil provides almost 90 percent of Venezuela's export earnings.

The price of oil fell below \$16 a barrel last week, before recovering slightly, on reports of widespread discounting among OPEC members. The

See OIL, Page 11

Société Générale Bidder Revealed As de Benedetti

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Staff

PARIS — In what is being viewed as an assault on Belgium itself, an investor group headed by Carlo de Benedetti, the Italian financier, said Monday that it was launching a bid for control of Société Générale de Belgique, a holding company that is synonymous with the country itself.

It is not nearly enough to say that Société Générale de Belgique is Belgium's largest and most prestigious holding company. Générale, as this monolithic company is usually called, controls directly or indirectly about 20 percent of Belgium's industry. It holds interests in 1,200 concerns, including those in steel, diamonds, insurance, chemicals and munitions, plus a controlling interest in Belgium's largest bank.

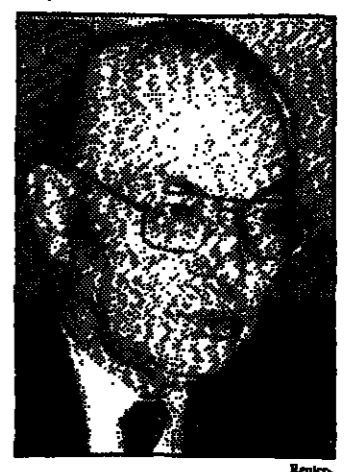
"It has its finger in every pie in Belgium," said Susanna Hardy, an analyst who follows Belgian industry for James Capel & Co. in London. "This is the company that financed Belgium's industrial revolution."

Not only that, Générale de Belgique, founded in 1822 by King William of the Netherlands, was the company that financed Belgium's exploitation of the Congo, which is now Zaire. According to many accounts, it was this trading company that Joseph Conrad chronicled in his "Heart of Darkness."

Not coincidentally, its majestic headquarters are just down the block from Belgium's Royal Palace and the prime minister's office.

Little wonder then that Mark Eyskens, Belgium's finance minister, said Monday that there was a good chance that Belgium's Banking Commission, which rules on takeover bids, would block Mr. de Benedetti's tender offer.

Mr. de Benedetti's French holding company, Compagnies Européennes Réunies, or Cerus, revealed Monday that it controlled



René Lamy announcing that he had rebuffed Mr. de Benedetti.

directly or indirectly 18.6 percent of Générale. Cerus also announced that it was making a bid, at an unspecified price, for an additional 15 percent of the shares. Under Belgian law, a 20 percent share constitutes a blocking minority.

That was just the latest move by Mr. de Benedetti, who, when he is not busy expanding a financial empire that already reaches into France, Switzerland and Spain, serves as Ing. C. Olivetti & Co.'s chief executive officer.

His holding companies have large or controlling interests in Yves Saint Laurent; Valco, the French auto parts maker; and Buitoni, the Italian food maker. What is more, last week, Cerus officials agreed to acquire a 25 percent share in Duménil-Leblé, France's hottest and fastest growing investment banking firm to form a grand European holding company," said Mr. de Benedetti, in explaining the Générale de Belgique offer at a news conference in Paris.

Alain Minc, the chairman of Cerus and a key de Benedetti lieutenant

See BID, Page 11

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes entries for American dollar, British pound, Swiss franc, etc.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and other forward rates.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Treasury bills, Treasury notes, Treasury bonds, and other interest rates.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for United States, Discount rate, Prime rate, Federal funds, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, and 1 year rates for various Asian currencies.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, 30-day average yield, and other fund metrics.

Gold

Table with columns for Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Zurich, London, and New York gold prices.

Sterling Turns Down Hoffmann Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Sterling Drug Inc. rejected Monday a "grossly inadequate" unsolicited \$4.2 billion buyout offer by the Swiss pharmaceutical giant F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. and said it was in talks with other potential acquirers.

Sterling said its board unanimously decided to recommend that its shareholders reject the \$72-a-share tender offer.

The board said Sterling would be better off in the long term by remaining independent, but the company was involved in negotiations over a possible acquisition by a third party to protect its options.

The Finance Ministry said earlier this month that the privatization program generated 66.7 billion francs for the government last year. As of Dec. 29, the total from privatizations in 1986 and 1987 was 70.8 billion francs.

Traders said there was speculation that Sterling would command a bid of \$80 a share or higher.

John M. Pietruski, Sterling's chairman and chief executive, said that negotiations for a possible acquisition by a third party depended on Hoffmann-La Roche's actions.

He said that talks could be terminated if the hostile suitor withdrew its offer. But analysts said Hoffmann, based in Basel, Switzerland, may raise its offer if another bidder emerges.

"I think Hoffmann-La Roche has another \$5 in its pocket," said one arbitrator.

Sterling's board indicated it intended to pursue the U.S. District Court suit it filed last week, which seeks to block the tender offer on the grounds that Hoffmann-La Roche violated federal securities laws in making its bid.

Sterling alleged that the Swiss company failed to follow federal disclosure requirements and that two of its subsidiaries engaged in

illegal insider trading using advance knowledge of the offer.

Sterling's stock price climbed \$1.75 on Jan. 4, just before the offer was announced.

Hoffmann-La Roche has denied the allegations. (AP, Reuters)

Hoffmann Sees Net Rising

Hoffmann-La Roche said Monday that it expected higher profit for 1987 than in the previous year, despite a 1.3 percent decline in sales. The Associated Press reported from New York to 7.7 billion Swiss francs (\$5.59 billion) in 1987 from 7.8 billion francs in 1986.

It said that the drop was due mainly to the strengthening of the Swiss franc against the U.S. dollar, and when measured in local currencies, sales rose 14 percent.

The company declined to give specific profit figures for 1987. Consolidated profit for 1986 was 416 million Swiss francs.

SAS Makes Big Order for Boeings, Rejecting McDonnell, Airbus Bids

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Scandinavian Airlines System said Monday that it had ordered nine Boeing 767s valued at 4 billion Swedish kronor (\$660 million) and had taken an option on 15 more.

In Seattle, Boeing Co. said the total order, including spare parts, would be valued at \$1.8 billion.

SAS's announcement ended a year of uncertainty over whether the airline would buy from Boeing or one of its two major rivals to

extend its fleet of McDonnell-Douglas DC-10s.

SAS signed a letter of intent in December 1986 with McDonnell of the United States to buy 11 MD-11 airliners in an agreement valued at \$1.5 billion.

But it canceled after receiving a lower bid from the European Airbus Industrie consortium.

Only in May last year did the company, 50 percent of which is owned by the governments of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and 50 percent by private investors, say it was also interested in the Boeing 767.

SAS's president, Jan Carlzon, said that Boeing won the order because it offered faster delivery of the 767 against the MD-11 and the Airbus A-340.

Deliveries are expected to begin in March 1989.

"The order will allow SAS to sharpen its competitive edge by substantially increasing nonstop services on the North Atlantic and in other long-haul markets," he said.

Seven of the nine planes will be the extended-range 767-300ER, which seats 209. The other two will be 150-seater 767-200s, which will enable SAS to fly nonstop to South America.

A source at SAS said the lower dollar had not been a decisive factor and suggested that European and other competitors would have another chance to offer SAS aircraft in a few years.

"SAS is now going on the offensive in the intercontinental market," a spokesman, John Herbert, said.

The first 767s, SAS said, will be introduced on the highly-competitive trans-Atlantic routes from Scandinavia to the United States. One source at SAS described the

order as a "declaration of war" by SAS and a sign of self-confidence by the airline despite apparent setbacks.

The airline recently announced a hiring freeze and in December, it lost a bid to take a share of British Caledonian Airlines after British Airways PLC gained control of Caledonian.

In June last year, U.S. negotiators rejected a bid by SAS to win unrestricted landing rights in the United States.

In a bid to win reciprocal rights, Denmark, Sweden and Norway had granted unrestricted rights to four U.S. carriers.

SAS had earlier linked its proposal to buy McDonnell-Douglas jets to favorable resolution of the U.S. talks.

While Mr. Carlzon has said that SAS will continue to search for a European partner, observers said the 767 order would also help SAS retain profitability on its own with an aircraft that matched passenger volumes from its home market.

(Reuters, IHT, AP)

THE AUDEMARS PIGUET CHRONOGRAPH. INSTANTLY RECOGNISABLE. Advertisement for Audemars Piguet watches, featuring an image of a watch and text describing its features and availability.

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Com. Interbank, OTC, Lloyds.

Source: Reuters.

Indigo is not a licensed broker. Arca Palma de Mallorca 43, Torremolinos, Malaga, Spain. Telephone 34-52-385988 - Telex 79423.

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., P/E, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., P/E, High, Low, Close, Chg. Continuation of stock market data.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Futures market data for various commodities.

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Futures market data for various commodities.

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U.S. Treasury Bonds

Open High Low Close Chg.

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Treasury bond data.

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NYSE Highs-Lows

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Chg. NYSE high and low data.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns: Company, Revenue, Profit, Change. Financial results for various companies.

Currency Options

Philadelphia Exchange

Table with columns: Underlying Price, Calls, Puts. Currency option data.

Table with columns: Underlying Price, Calls, Puts. Currency option data.

Table with columns: Underlying Price, Calls, Puts. Currency option data.

Table with columns: Underlying Price, Calls, Puts. Currency option data.

Metals

Copper, Aluminum, Zinc, Lead, Tin

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Metals market data.

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Metals market data.

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Metals market data.

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Metals market data.

Stock Indexes

S&P 500, NYSE, Dow Jones

Table with columns: Index, Value, Change. Stock index data.

Table with columns: Index, Value, Change. Stock index data.

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Table with columns: Index, Value, Change. Stock index data.

Ferruzzi Group Refuses Comment on Purchase of Montedison Unit

MILAN — Gruppo Ferruzzi, the agribusiness giant, said Monday that it had no comment on Italian press reports that it would buy Montedison SpA's controlling stake in Iniziativa Meta.

U.S. Holds Up Investment Fund Planned for Brazil

WASHINGTON — The United States is holding up participation by the World Bank's International Finance Corp. affiliate in a planned \$100 million equity fund for Brazil, monetary sources said Monday.

Paris Commodities

Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Paris commodities data.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Paris commodities data.

London Commodities

Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. London commodities data.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. London commodities data.

Dividends

Company, Dividend, Yield

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Yield. Dividend data.

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Yield. Dividend data.

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, including 'Business Roundup', 'New Products', 'Lor and Sanofi', 'Venezuela Plans', 'De Benedetti R', and 'DM Futures Options'.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Midland Weighs Sale of Equity Unit

LONDON — Midland Bank PLC is ending institutional equities trading at its Greenwell Securities Ltd. subsidiary and is considering selling the unit, a spokesman for Greenwell Montagu said Monday.

Montagu's London and Hong Kong operations. Midland acquired Greenwell Montagu in 1986 for an undisclosed sum before the Big Bang deregulation of financial markets in October of that year.

New Products Said to Make 'Cloning' of IBM PCs Possible

BOSTON — Four small technology companies will unveil a group of products this week that they said could bring a new wave of IBM-compatible personal computers to market by the spring.

that the four companies will hold in New York on Jan. 20, she said. International Business Machines Corp. unveiled its new generation Personal System-2 computers in April last year.

Benedictine Rejects Plan On Takeover by Rémy

PARIS — Benedictine SA, the French liqueur maker, on Monday rejected a takeover move by the cognac house E. Rémy Martin & Compagnie.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Salomon Officer Quits In Latest Blow to Firm

By Arthur Higbee International Herald Tribune In the latest of a series of setbacks for Salomon Inc., the private investment banking firm of Gibbons, Green, van Amerongen Ltd. said Monday that E. Stephen Benson had resigned as a managing director of Salomon Inc.'s Salomon Brothers unit to become a general partner in Gibbons, Green.

Mr. Harris, 49, said he had decided to join Lazard Frères, a small but highly regarded investment banking house, because of its emphasis on "relationship banking," in which a corporation gives much of its business to an investment banker it has known for years.

Ford's Board Names 2 Scions Of Henry the 1st

DEARBORN, Michigan — Ford Motor Co. announced Monday that Edsel Ford II, only son of the late company chairman Henry Ford 2d, and William Clay Ford Jr., son and namesake of the company vice chairman, have been appointed to the board of directors.

Rorer and Sanofi Raise Offers in 3-Way Battle for Robins

Richmond, Virginia — Both Rorer Group Inc. and Sanofi SA raised the stakes Monday in the three-way bidding for A.H. Robins Co. Rorer, based in Pennsylvania, offered \$750 million in its stock for the troubled pharmaceutical company, topping by \$50 million a revised offer submitted last week by American Home Products Inc. of New York.

Sanofi, the French pharmaceutical giant, did not release figures for its new offer, but it reportedly included additional compensation for legal claims against Robins. A Robins spokesman, Roscoe Puckett, said the company's directors were meeting Monday to consider the new offers.

Still, Chips & Technologies of San Jose, California, will unveil what it calls a "systems solution" to the problem of cloning the PS-2. It will announce a set of computer chips that imitate IBM's micro channel, the communications path inside the PS-2 that allows the different parts of the computer to work together.

Western Digital Corp. announced a similar product last October, although it has not yet begun shipping it. But Chips has gone a step further by teaming up with software and data storage companies to announce the other pieces needed to build a fully equipped clone.

At firms such as Salomon — Wall Street's largest investment banking firm — what is known as "transactional banking" has become the norm. The term describes a style of banking in which investment houses compete for clients on a deal-by-deal basis.

Condert Brothers of New York will continue its pioneering tradition next month with the opening of the first Moscow office of a foreign law firm to represent foreign clients in the Soviet Union, James B. Strick, 52, chairman of the executive committee, announced.

Robert Miller, the lawyer for the committee representing Robins shareholders, said the new bids were being evaluated. He added that "we have not reached a conclusion yet as to whether these offers are higher or better."

The shareholders, who under U.S. bankruptcy laws have a say in which bid is accepted, last week endorsed American Home's offer over that of Sanofi.

At the press conference, Adaptec Inc. of Milpitas, California, will announce an adapter for hard disk drives, the storage device used in personal computers.

Phoenix Technologies Inc. of Norwood, Massachusetts, will show software that makes the micro channel work. Santa Cruz Operation Inc. of Santa Cruz, California, will also announce software products.

Two weeks later, seeking to cut expenses and recoup capital, Salomon bailed out of the municipal and commercial paper business. On Oct. 12, it announced a major restructuring program, under which it plans to lay off 800 employees. Just a week later, it had losses of \$75 million in the market's unprecedented collapse.

The Moscow office will be headed by Richard N. Dean, who is fluent in Russian. Mr. Dean, 33, is being transferred from Condert's Sydney office. He graduated from Vanderbilt, where he quarterbacked the football team, in 1977, and from the University of Virginia law school in 1980.

OIL: Venezuela Plans to Increase Investment in Overseas Refineries

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, of which Venezuela is a member, set a target price of \$18 at a meeting in December. Despite early worries, Mr. Fernandez and other oil industry executives have found the formula of 50-50 partnerships with foreign companies to be unexpectedly successful, not least because the approximately \$480 million cost of these investments to date has been covered through future dividends and credits, as well as cash.

Although such investments were conceived in 1978, the first operation did not take place until 1983 when the oil company joined West Germany's Veba Oel AG in forming a refining company, Ruhr Oel, in which each has a 50 percent stake. Costing around \$80 million, this agreement guarantees placement of 145,000 barrels a day of Venezuelan crude.

Christi, Texas, that is almost entirely supplied by Venezuela. Since then, PDVSA has spent another \$55 million on increasing its investment in West Germany, although one of the special appeals of its U.S. states has been access to marketing, distribution and transportation facilities.

BID: De Benedetti Reveals Holding

There is no offer outstanding until the Banking Commission approves their proposal, said Mr. Van de Vyver. The Belgian company dispatched representatives to the United States and Japan to invite foreign interests to participate in the share offering.

Mr. de Benedetti was in Brussels Sunday night to meet with René Lamy, chairman of Générale de Belgique, but company officials said they were unable to reach any agreement. When there was mysterious trading in Générale de Belgique shares last summer, Mr. Lamy vowed he would keep the company from falling into "hostile hands."

De Benedetti: Ambitious, Tough and Very Successful

MILAN — Carlo de Benedetti, 53, the Italian tycoon who has his eye on Société Générale de Belgique, is one of the continent's new breed of tough, hard-driving entrepreneurs, an admirer of U.S. management style who once called Europe's way of doing business "antiseptic."

Murdoch Raises Stake In Pearson to 20.5%

LONDON — Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. said Monday that it had increased its stake in Pearson PLC, a diversified British company that owns the Financial Times, to 20.5 percent, or 44.20 million shares, from 19.8 percent.

Several investment community officials said Mr. de Benedetti would likely link up with several Belgian investors to make his bid for control more palatable to the Belgian Banking Commission and Belgium in general.

LATIN AMERICA TOWARDS RENEWED GROWTH London, February 11-12, 1988 The second international conference co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and the Inter-American Development Bank. Our second major international conference on Latin America brings together an outstanding group of speakers from Latin America, Europe and the United States to review major new developments in the region and look for new ways forward.

Market Data: Includes sections for Stock Indexes, Commodity Indexes, and Market Guide. Lists various market indices and their values.

Market Data: Includes sections for Spot Commodities and DM Futures Options. Lists commodity prices and options data.

Monday's AMEX Closing

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High/Low, Close, Chg. from Prev. Day. Lists various stocks and their prices.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 18th Jan. 1983

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price. Includes sub-sections like AL-MAL GROUP, AMER. FINANCIAL, BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD., etc.

End of NBC Talks Leaves TBS Pressed for Cash

ATLANTA — The suspension of talks between Turner Broadcasting System Inc. and the NBC television network, which had expressed interest in buying a 25 percent stake in TBS, leaves open the question of where Turner will turn next for capital needed to refinance its \$1.4 billion debt.

Statoil in Chinese Pact

OSLO — Norway's state oil company Statoil said Monday that it was near an agreement with China to lead a search for oil in a vast tract of the South China Sea.

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND

The International Herald Tribune is now on newsstands throughout Holland every morning six days a week Monday-Saturday.

Floating-Rate Notes

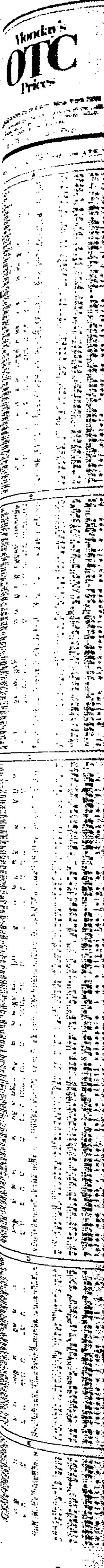
Table listing floating-rate notes with columns for currency, issuer, coupon, and bid/ask prices.

Deutsche Marks

Table listing Deutsche Marks with columns for issuer, coupon, and bid/ask prices.

Japanese Yen

Table listing Japanese Yen with columns for issuer, coupon, and bid/ask prices.



AS - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; C\$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lire; L.S. - Luxembourg Francs; S.F. - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; etc.

Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is intended to be a guide.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, AIG, and others.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Markets Are Calm After U.S. Trade Data

(Continued from Page 1)

frances, down from 1,378.5, and at 5.6655 French francs, down from 5.6910.

The British pound also gained on the dollar, closing at \$1.7758, up from \$1.7720 on Friday.

In its report Friday, the Commerce Department said the trade deficit narrowed to \$12.22 billion, from \$17.63 billion in October.

The strength of the data lent some underlying support to the dollar Monday, but dealers said the market had already begun to question the figures and was looking for something else to give it direction.

"The number wasn't that great," said one dealer. "All the economy's woes are not contained only in the trade data. It's not the kernel problem."

"The question is: Do we remember the trade data a week from now?" Dealers said New York trading was thin in the holiday-shortened session, with banks closed to observe the Martin Luther King Holiday.

The dollar had started the day strongly, soaring to 131.50 yen at the start of trading in Tokyo, up 4.55 yen from Thursday's close of 126.95 yen.

Tokyo dealers said a rush to buy dollars and Japanese stocks fizzled out later as investors turned cautious.

"The market was relieved, but there are still people who want to sell," said Tadaaki Uehara, deputy general manager of Wako Securities in Tokyo. "The horizon is not totally clear yet," he added.

The Tokyo money market was closed on Friday for a national holiday.

In Europe, some of the euphoria from the U.S. trade figures had already evaporated, dealers said.

Traders said profit taking and caution before the Japanese figures for December soon took the upper hand.

Table titled 'London Dollar Rates' showing rates for Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, and French franc.

come under quite a lot of pressure," a trader at a European bank said.

Provided the Japanese trade surplus proved reasonable, the majority's view was that the dollar would consolidate at its present higher levels.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6839 DM, up sharply from 1.6314 on Friday, and in Paris at 5.6805 French francs, up from 5.5120.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.3730 Swiss francs, up from 1.3720.

In London, the Financial Times Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares ended at 1,790 points, 3.3 points above Friday's close.

Trading was moderate on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, where the Nikkei average of 225 selected issues, which advanced 278.66 yen Thursday, added another 306.55 yen to close at 22,910.20 yen.

The Tokyo market was closed Friday because of a national holiday.

In Frankfurt, the Commerzbank index of 60 leading shares, calculated at mid-session, surged 61.9 points, or 5 percent, to 1,290.8.

(Reuters AP)

Volcker Warns Against Further Fall of Dollar

PARIS — Paul A. Volcker, the former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, warned U.S. authorities on Monday to give the impression that they want the dollar to fall further.

That could force U.S. interest rates up, he said in an article in the French daily Le Monde, published during a visit here.

A further depreciation of the dollar would have more negative than positive effects on the U.S. economy, Mr. Volcker said.

"The impression that the U.S. sees, in an even sharper fall in the dollar, a convenient way to escape from other adjustments could only have one effect: to discourage the spontaneous flow of capital toward the United States," he wrote.

"The final result would be a rise in interest rates and a fall in investment."

VIENNA: A Post-Collapse Move Into the 20th Century

(Continued from first finance page) trading market. People don't take a position in the morning and sell it in the afternoon."

He added that "it is smarter to follow the European Community guidelines, bringing us in line with international standards now, rather than later."

Alfred Regele, the head of securities trading at Creditanstalt Bankverein AG, said the small size of the market and the structure of Austria's economy have discouraged investor trading.

"There is only one real Austrian public company on the stock exchange," he said. "The rest are partially or wholly state-owned. So there are no unfriendly takeovers,

where leaks of information could affect trading."

Analysts predict a relatively quiet year on the Vienna stock market, with the exceptions of the partial privatizations of the airline and utility. They said that at least one private company, Lauda Air, an airline owned by former Formula One auto-racing champion Nicki Lauda, will issue shares, likely in late January or early February.

Austria's economy is not likely to provide much spark for the market. Gross national product is expected to expand by about only 1 percent in 1988, according to the latest forecast by the Osterreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, the nation's leading economic research group.

Corporate profits are expected to be flat or slightly lower. Despite the low-growth outlook, analysts expect the government's privatization to continue to go well, mainly because of newfound interest among domestic investors.

"The successful partial privatization in 1987 of OMV, the state-owned oil company, was based on unexpectedly strong buying from domestic investors," said Mr. Oswald. "It has created a positive climate. People are more open to the idea of owning stock."

The government's sale of some of its stake in Austrian Airlines is likely to come in May, said Creditanstalt's Mr. Regele. He expected 25 percent of the carrier to be offered, with trading starting in June.

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of AMEX closing prices for various stocks including ABB, ABB, and others.

(Continued)

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(Continued)

AMEX High-Lows

Table showing AMEX High-Lows for various stocks including ABB, ABB, and others.

NEW HIGHS 3

NEW LOWS 2

NEW HIGHS 2

NEW LOWS 2

NEW HIGHS 3

NEW LOWS 2

NEW HIGHS 3

NEW LOWS 2

NEW HIGHS 3

NEW LOWS 2

NEW HIGHS 3

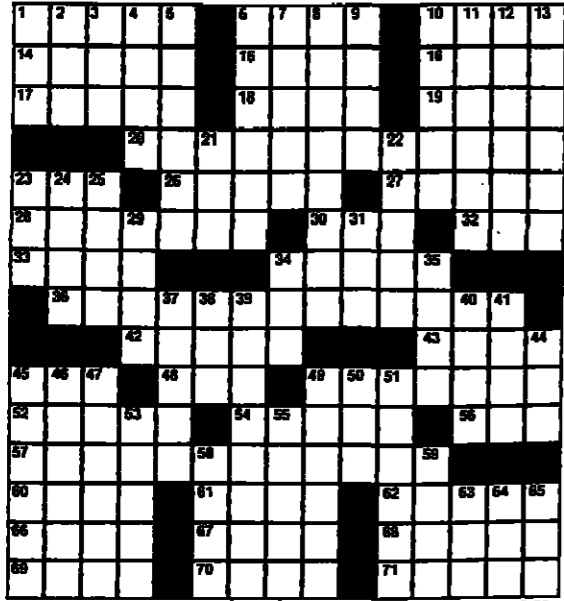
NEW LOWS 2

IR READERS... IOLLAND... International Herald... now on newsstand... out Holland every... Monday-Saturday... have problems... your copy... case contact... International BV... minnastraat 13rd... V.H. Haarlem... O. Box 363... J.J. Haarlem... 32 23 41/7c 4183

Deutsche Marks... Japanese Yen... E.C.U.

Robbin... has been... spic... ated... his... ions... on a... istig... going... chid... re the... saries... are... sible... often... e best... d. Asset... in... rating... siness.

Herald Tribune. BUSINESS/FINANCE. MORE BUSINESS NEWS. The Trib's business section is now more comprehensive than ever. Every day it's packed with the business news you need. And much, much more. Monday: Eurobonds/International Credit and World Stocks in Review. Tuesday: International Stock Markets. Wednesday: Madison Avenue. Thursday: International Manager. Friday: Wall Street Watch. Saturday: Economic Scene. Tuesday through Saturday: Currency Markets. Personal Investing on the second Monday of every month. And the latest financial figures every day.



- ACROSS**
- 1 Flavor
 - 6 Caesar's partner
 - 10 Snatch
 - 14 Island off Venezuela
 - 15 Milk trout
 - 16 Ingredient in scotch
 - 17 Hemming forte
 - 18 Punch-in time
 - 19 Fruit drinks
 - 20 Subordinate player
 - 23 Horned viper
 - 26 Canine problem
 - 27 Cold-cut counters
 - 28 Twin's original surname
 - 30 Burns's denial
 - 32 Break bread
 - 33 Edible
 - 34 Faith of the Muslims
 - 36 Orchestra member
 - 42 "George White's Scandals," e.g.
 - 43 Kind of chamber
 - 45 Inside dope
 - 46 First follower
 - 49 Tutor of Héloïse
- DOWN**
- 52 Store
 - 54 De Valera
 - 56 Mire
 - 57 Part of a parade
 - 60 Woody's son
 - 61 Coarsely ground pulse
 - 62 Down source
 - 66 Mexican city
 - 67 Laborer of yore
 - 68 Birthplace of St. Teresa
 - 69 Peut— (perhaps): Fr.
 - 70 Boris of Bulgaria
 - 71 Resign
 - 13 Most lowdown
 - 21 Put up
 - 22 Beau
 - 23 Pretend
 - 24 Pole, for one
 - 25 Lovely girl
 - 29 Orhelo, e.g.
 - 31 Entire
 - 34 Diamonds, to a hood
 - 35 Honey: Sp.
 - 37 Set of three hounds, in hunting
 - 38 Egg: Comb. form
 - 39 State of address
 - 40 Con man's ruse
 - 41 By means of, for short
 - 44 Eccentric
 - 45 Treat in Taxco
 - 46 Turkish hospice
 - 47 Beauty
 - 49 "Journey Into Fear" author
 - 50 Neckpiece
 - 51 Group of nine
 - 53 Tidbit for tea
 - 55 Capital of Guam
 - 58 — a man
 - 59 Emulate Phil
 - 60 Var.
 - 61 Area in the woods
 - 63 Switch to low beam
 - 64 Actor Wallach
 - 65 Ship's deserter

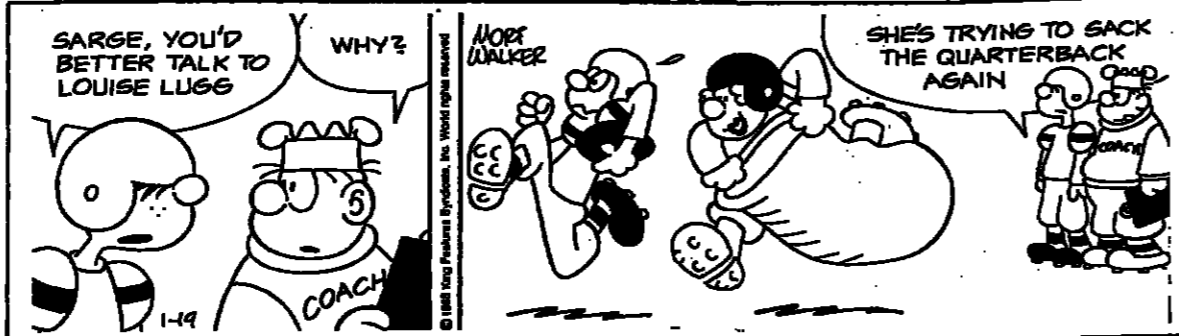
PEANUTS



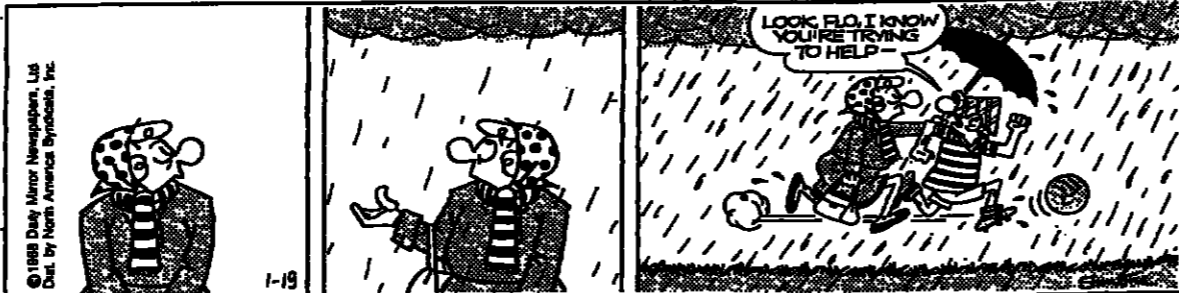
BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SONDY:

ADECK:

KLEET:

WHONAY:

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer. See explanation by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ITS " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PIANO TITLE WEAKEN RATION
Answer: "I think you're suffering from personality"—NO, WE AREN'T"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	17	10	Bangkok	32	26
Austria	15	11	Beijing	5	-1
Berlin	11	8	Bombay	30	24
Bombay	28	22	Buenos Aires	18	12
Buenos Aires	18	12	Calcutta	28	22
Calcutta	28	22	Cairo	22	16
Cairo	22	16	Chongqing	10	4
Chongqing	10	4	Colombo	28	22
Colombo	28	22	Dacca	28	22
Dacca	28	22	Delhi	15	9
Delhi	15	9	Hankow	10	4
Hankow	10	4	Hong Kong	18	12
Hong Kong	18	12	Kobe	12	6
Kobe	12	6	London	10	4
London	10	4	Manila	28	22
Manila	28	22	Medan	28	22
Medan	28	22	Osaka	12	6
Osaka	12	6	Seoul	10	4
Seoul	10	4	Singapore	28	22
Singapore	28	22	Taipei	18	12
Taipei	18	12	Tokyo	12	6
Tokyo	12	6	Yokohama	12	6
Yokohama	12	6			

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Jan. 18

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	3720	+10
Brussels	1062	+10
Frankfurt	1636	+10
London	2415	+10
Paris	1275	+10
Stockholm	1275	+10
Zurich	1275	+10

Stock Markets

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BOOKS

DOROTHY PARKER: What Fresh Hell Is This?
By Marion Meade. Illustrated. 459 pages. \$22.50. Villard Books/Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

Parker is probably best remembered for two things: for belonging to that famous collection of wit known as the Algonquin Round Table, and for coining such lines as "men seldom make passes at girls who wear glasses" and "you can lead a horticulture, but you can't make her think."

Such wisecracks aside, Parker left behind a decidedly small body of work for someone who has spent more than a half-century as a professional writer: two slim collections of short stories and three volumes of poetry, along with assorted essays and reviews, the work of a minor though distinctive talent. Writing did not come easily to her (she couldn't write five words, she once remarked, without changing seven), and she became notorious for missing deadlines and squandering advances. Unable to finish a novel that she'd promised her editor at Viking in 1930, reports Marion Meade, "she panicked and drank a bottle of shoe polish."

"While it failed to kill her," Meade says, "the shoe polish made her quite ill, and she was hospitalized."

Similarly grim scenes occur throughout Meade's new biography of the writer. There were a succession of suicide attempts (a razor and a sedative were her chosen methods), a series of bad affairs with married or otherwise unavailable men and long periods of un-

employment and unpaid bills, all ending with Parker living sadly in a furnished room with her pet dog, "Listen, Fred, don't feel badly when I die," she told a friend, "because I've been dead for a long time."

In retrospect, Parker's life tends to read like the fever chart of a malarial patient—the suicidal lows were matched with manic highs, the bouts of self-doubt with wild merrymaking. For Parker, success came early. At 24, she became the drama critic for Vanity Fair, making a noisy debut in the New York literary world as a vocal Becky Sharp armed with a poison pen, and she soon became one of the regulars at the Algonquin, along with her colleagues at Vanity Fair, Robert Benchley and Robert Sherwood; the voluble "Alexander Woolcott" (dubbed "Old Yoritol and Voters" by James Thurber); two newspaper reporters by the names of Mase Conroy and George Kaufman; the sports writer Ring Lardner and the flamboyant correspondent Heywood Brown.

Few of these writers would really fulfill the promise of their talents, and none would come close to equating the achievements of such friends and contemporaries as Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald and William Faulkner. In addition, as Meade makes a point of noting, many succumbed to early deaths (poisoned by liquor and fast living) without having "satisfied in love or marriage."

Throughout this volume, Meade—the author of a biography of Eleanor of Aquitaine and a novel titled "Stealing Heaven: The Love Story of Heloise and Abelard"—demonstrates a tendency to dwell on the details of Parker's and her friends' private lives, filling us in on their sexual predilections, their drinking habits and their continuing quarrels with one another. This makes for fast but not very illuminating reading; indeed, the reader ends with the feeling of having played through several decades worth of gossip columns.

Parker emerges from this biography as a highly unsympathetic individual, a brassy, self-absorbed woman endowed with a certain talent for malice but lacking the gifts of sympathy and intellectual curiosity that might have kept her work and her life more balanced. Parker's cynical wit, of course, can not have made it easy for friends or biographers to penetrate her defensive armor, but instead of attempting to really come to terms with her emotional life, Meade simply settles for catch phrases, attributing her problems to insecurity or self-loathing. We are left, in the end, with little but a string of catchy but unpleasant anecdotes.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	O	B	S	I	H	A	V	E	P	A	C	A
A	L	O	P	D	I	G	I	T	O	R	A	L
N	E	A	R	A	R	E	N	T	R	I	V	E
G	O	T	H	E	M	O	U	N	T	A	I	N
U	S	O	S	A	I	S	L	E				
M	A	T	T	E	S	E	L	M	A			
E	C	R	O	G	O	A	L	I	E			
T	H	E	P	R	O	M	I	S	E	D	L	A
E	E	K	H	I	N	G	E	D	A	I	D	A
S	O	N	I	A	P	U	R	I	T	I	N	
A	R	O	A	D	E	V	A	N				
W	E	S	H	A	L	L	O	V	E	R	C	O
A	N	K	A	B	O	N	E	R	H	O	X	
S	T	A	R	A	V	E	N	S	E	Z	A	
H	E	R	A	R	E	A	T	A	D	E	E	M

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

JOEL Benjamin of Brooklyn and Nick DeFirman of San Francisco tied for first place in the 33rd United States Championship in Estes Park, Colorado. The two grandmasters scored 8-5, and each was awarded \$4,675 in the 14-player round-robin tournament at the Stanley Hotel. Sharing third place were three grandmasters—John Fedorowicz of Manhattan, Maxim Dlugy of Brooklyn, and Yasser Seirawan of Seattle—and an international master, Michael Wilder of Princeton, New Jersey. Each scored 7½ points and won \$2,250.

DeFirman demonstrated his adventurous attacking style against a New York international master, Michael Rohde, in the second round.

In the Scheveningen Variation Sicilian, it may be best for Black to challenge the white king knight, by 9... N-B3, or after 11 N4-K2, by play 11... N-B4, to exchange the strong white king bishop. Probably Rohde thought he had time, not suspecting DeFirman would resort to the radical 12 P-QN4? to keep the black queen knight away from Q4.

Rohde's break in the center with 14... P-Q4 did not bring



Position after 14... P-Q4

the relief he needed in the face of DeFirman's kingside build-up. After 19 P-B5!, the white onslaught was in full swing. Rohde could not well capture with 19... QXP in view of 20 QR-K1, Q-Q3; 21 P-KP, PXP; 22 BR-NP1, P-R: 23 NXP1, winning outright.

Also, after 19... KFP; 20 RXP, he could not accept the rook because there is no defense to mate after 20... PXR; 21 QXP. Moreover, 20... NXP; 21 NXP, PXP; 22 BxN, B-Q3; 23 QxPch! creates a well-known paradigm: after 23... KxQ; 24 R-R5ch, K-N1; 25 R-Rmate.

Rohde's 20... P-Q5 did not deter DeFirman from boring in with 21 Q-R6!, threatening 22 R-R5! In this difficult situation, Rohde should have probably given his king position defensive room with 21... KR-B1. At least then DeFirman could not bluff his way through with 22 RXP, KxR; 23 QxRPch, K-K1; 24 BxPch, K-Q1; 25 Q-B7, because 25... QxP then defends the black king bishop and gives the king an escape square at Q2.

Instead, 21... B-N4?; 22 RxB, PxN led DeFirman up ahead with 23 R-R5! which quickly led to his devastating new sacrifice, 29 BxKNP! One point: 29... PxBK permits 30

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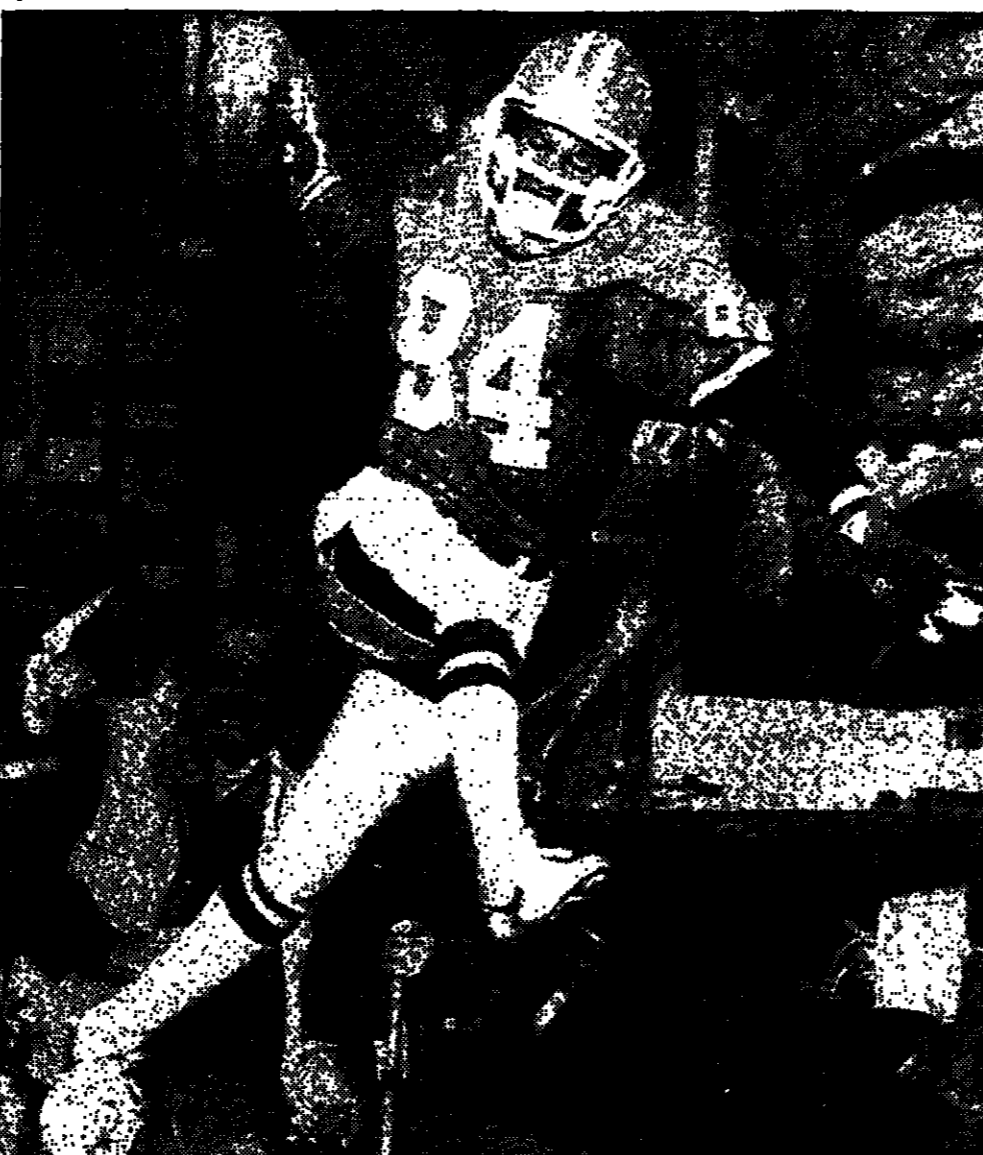
Yoshiaki 150

SPORTS

Graf Continues Blitz; Minter Ousts Shriver

MELBOURNE — Steffi Graf continues to waste little time blitzing her opponents at the Australian Open.

Mandikova, a Czech-born player who became an Australian citizen on Jan. 1, scored a 6-2, 6-4 victory over multi-seeded American Lori McNeil.



Ricky Nattiel was one happy wide receiver after catching a first-quarter TD pass from John Elway. Denver built up a 21-3 halftime bulge, but Cleveland gave the Broncos all they could handle after that.

Broncos Survive a Thriller

By David Aldridge
Washington Post Service
DENVER — Few sequels are as good as their originals. Far fewer still are better.

Denver's Mark Jackson said that fellow wide receiver Ricky Nattiel "came up to me when they first got the ball, and he said 'I guess this could be their version of 'The Drive'."

Denver responded with what appeared to be a backbreaker. Elway avoided the rush and a fast-moving defensive back and passed to Jackson, who broke Mark Jackson's, faked Wright out of position and, with a great block upfield from Sewell, ran 80 yards along the right sideline to give Denver a 28-10 lead with 9:57 left in the third quarter.

Acceptances For Games a Record 161

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — A final total of 161 National Olympic Committees have accepted invitations to compete at the 1988 Summer Games in Seoul.

Oertli Ends 7-Year Jinx By Taking a Cup Slalom

Since starting on the World Cup in 1982, Oertli has placed second 10 times, several times being fastest in the first heat only to fall in the second.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

Selected U.S. College Conference Standings. Table with columns for Conference, Team, W, L, Pct.

Tennis

Australian Open. Table with columns for Round, Player 1, Player 2, Score.

Golf

Top finishers and earnings in the weather-shortened Tournament of Champions. Table with columns for Player, Earnings.

in Sudan

ad fire in the lobby of a Sudanese hotel.

WORLD CUP SKIING

43.23 and wound up with a combined time of 1 minute, 26.57 seconds.

Top-20 Results

How The Associated Press top-20 college tennis rated last week. Table with columns for Rank, Player, School.

NHL Standings

Wales Conference. Table with columns for Team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA.

Hockey

Adams Division. Table with columns for Team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA.

Master Resigns

United National Party.

Child, 10, Third Fatality In '88 Paris-Dakar Rally

BAMAKO, Mali — A child was killed Monday in a village in western Mali after being hit by the car of a competitor.

U.S. College Results

IVY LEAGUE. Table with columns for Conference, Team, W, L, Pct.

World Cup Skiing

WOMEN'S SLOMOM. Table with columns for Rank, Name, Country.

Transition

BASEBALL. Table with columns for Team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA.

DATE

Over Smog Ban.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE. Table with columns for Team, W, L, Pct.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE. Table listing various escort services and agencies.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

ESCORTS & GUIDES. Table listing various classified services and agencies.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

ESCORTS & GUIDES. Table listing various classified services and agencies.

WASHOUT WINNER

— Steve Pate won golf's Tournament of Champions when squalls of rain and hail Sunday in Carlsbad, California, weathered out the fourth round after only 12 players in the field of 50 had completed play.

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